

The Mine Crisis --A CHALLENGE

AN EDITORIAL

REPRESENTATIVES of more than a million members of New York's CIO affiliates, in convention at Buffalo, have received a recommendation of their executive board to renew the no-strike pledge without qualification. They will undoubtedly approve it as unanimously as the board passed it. This action in behalf of such a large segment of organized labor is very timely and holds significance beyond New York, in view of the present critical moment when the pledge again faces a test.

Tomorrow midnight will mark another contract deadline in the coal fields. At this writing more than 60,000 miners are on strike with at least the tacit approval of John L. Lewis. The whole situation is again in the hands of the President. By Monday, from all indications, Lewis expects to have a full-blown general strike of coal miners. At the same time, the railroad workers are taking a strike ballot.

We have on many occasions pointed to the justice of the demands of the coal miners and railroad workers. We have often criticized sharply the War Labor Board and stabilization authorities for clinging to an outworn formula while Rome burns.

We have called for a wage adjustment to enable workers to catch up with the cost of living rise. But we repeat what we have said again and again. Such adjustment must be won by keeping the no-strike pledge and by maintaining the stabilization program. We regard the stabilization program as absolutely essential for we well know that inflation would be most harmful to the workers and the common people in general. All adjustments must therefore be made for the purpose of strengthening a stabilization program.

The responsibility for the failure of this program rests on those Republicans in Congress who, jointly with anti-Roosevelt Democrats, scuttled the administration's stabilization program. They have emasculated measures to control prices and at this very moment continue to oppose subsidies; they engineered the notorious Ruml soak-the-poor tax program and are now scheming further steps along the same line; they killed the President's \$25,000 limit on incomes and greased the way for a Roman holiday in profit-making.

The Office of War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes and Stabilization Director Fred Vinson, who have yielded to these disrupters and saboteurs of stabilization, and still continue to do so, share in this responsibility. Vinson's veto of the eight cent raise to railroad workers, is an example.

The War Labor Board also refuses to recognize realities. The board has allowed itself to be mechanically hamstrung.

In the mine decision the WLB took months to find a loophole for a formal recognition of portal to portal (underground travel) pay, in the dusty files of the wage-hour administration, but they steered clear of the more flexible provision in the stabilization act itself which gives them and the Byrnes-Vinson offices authority to take any measures necessary to aid in the prosecution of the war. The fact that coal production was falling off and manpower had been flowing out of the coal industry, was to them not a sufficient enough reason for a ruling.

The decision giving the Anthracite miners the ridiculous raise of 32 cents a day, also because of a mathematical strait-jacket, is further evidence of the board's policy. The very least the WLB members could have done was to join with the four labor representatives' demand for a change.

The employers are responsible for the present situation by their insistence that profits go above all other considerations. Their position dovetails perfectly with that of Lewis, for neither is he interested in furthering production, placing his defeatist policy above all other considerations. If the employers and Lewis were interested in production they could have easily agreed upon a program that would be both an incentive to more coal output and to a corresponding increase in wages—a formula that even the WLB would have to approve.

Finally, the labor movement itself is not absolved of responsibility; first because of the disunity in its ranks, and secondly because Lewis, utilizing this disunity, is able to cultivate some support, when every union in the country should hold him up as an object of scorn. Isn't it John L. Lewis who presented labor with the Smith-Connally Act?

What path should labor take now?

The Lewis path of strikes is certainly out, for it doesn't win wage increases, and what is more important, it negates the basic consideration that this is labor's war and any qualification of the no-strike vote is scabbing upon the war to wipe out fascism.

The constructive alternative is the mobilization of labor's vast, and still hardly used political strength. No, this doesn't mean waiting until next election to cast a ballot although a blow to the defeatists and reactionaries in the many elections this coming Tuesday will be very important. It means a drive RIGHT NOW to win the vast majority of the people—who are not in labor's ranks—to the idea that a sound stabilization program is imperative for a quick and decisive victory over the Axis.

The Transport Workers Union of New York gave a practical example of what this means on a local basis. A fight which seemed almost impossible to win ended in a great victory for the union—and the war effort—without a strike.

Congressmen will continue to sabotage the stabilization program, stabilization authorities will continue to yield to them, employers will continue to think only of profits—just as long as they feel labor's political apathy and know that the public generally is not yet aroused.

If labor wants a sound stabilization program, with the President's seven points fully applied; if a wage policy is to be realistic with production and a high morale the uppermost consideration, then labor must unite its forces to launch its greatest drive to win the people.

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MOSCOW TALKS SUCCEED: FDR; SOVIETS RACING TO CRIMEA

Nazis Resist Stubbornly at Krivoi Rog

LONDON, Oct. 29 (UP).—Gen. Feodor I. Tolbukhin's Fourth Ukrainian Army swept across the Nogalsk Steppe to within 11 miles of the bend of the Dnieper today, pursuing German troops who fled in disorderly retreat.

Advancing seven to 15 miles on separate sectors, Tolbukhin's tank-spearheaded forces captured more than 30 towns and villages, moving within 11 miles south of the Dnieper by taking the town of Baci, 41 miles northwest of Melitopol.

The Soviet operational communique broadcast by Moscow also reported the capture of Konstantinovka, a town of commonplace name on Russian maps. Maps here showed a Konstantinovka 72 miles west of Melitopol and only 13 miles from Kharkov on the Lower Dnieper.

TAKE RAIL STATION
In the drive southward from Melitopol toward the Crimea, Tolbukhin's forces took the rail station of Bolshoy Ustyug, 24 miles south of their breakthrough point and only 30 miles north of Genichesk, which guards the Crimea's northeastern flank.

Within the Dnieper Bend, Soviet troops captured 26 more towns and villages, including Kudashevka, 40 miles southwest of Dniepropetrovsk and Aleksandrovka, 33 miles from the steel city in the same direction.

At Krivoi Rog, now the crux of the entire fighting situation on the Southern Front, Soviet forces repulsed counterattacks by large German tank and infantry forces. Moscow did not report any gain at Krivoi Rog, which, military quarters agreed, the Germans now must hold at any cost until they have extricated the bulk of their forces from the Crimea.

On the White Russian Front, Soviet troops continued what Moscow called "battles of local importance," inching closer to the fortress of Vitebsk from their position at Surash-Vitebski, 25 miles to the northeast, by taking Nezha and Plotnik.

Although Germany was reported throwing every available soldier and tank into the Nogalsk steppe a systematic mop-up of the broad plain continued.

NEAR NIKOPOL
Besides Balki, Soviet forces surging toward the Dnieper Bend took Bolshaya Belozerska, 18 miles south of the river and only 25 southeast of Nikopol. Other towns captured were Ivanovka, 41 miles west of Melitopol, and Menchekur, 29 miles northwest; and Malaya Belozerska, 11 miles east of Bolshaya Belozerska, and Gavrilovka, 12 miles south of that town.

The Moscow newspaper Izvestia said Tolbukhin's forces were pouring through gaps in the Nazi lines "like a spring flood."

CIO Board Ok's Hillman Report

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—An extended discussion of Sidney Hillman's report on the Political Action Committee featured today's closed session of the CIO National Executive Board. The Hillman report, which was approved, now goes before next week's convention.

Some 50 leaders of international unions and other ranking CIO officials headed by President Philip Murray are meeting here in preparation for the CIO convention which opens Monday at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel, with about 600 delegates expected representing some five and a half million CIO members.

Other reports discussed by the Executive Board and referred to the convention were delivered by Willard Townsend, secretary of the CIO Committee to Abolish Racial Discrimination, and R. J. Thomas of the CIO Committee on Housing.

The subcommittee appointed yesterday by the Executive Board will report back Saturday on CIO wage stabilization policy under the Little Steel formula.

President Murray today was (Continued on Page 3)

British Unions Call Int'l Labor Parley

LONDON, Oct. 29 (ALN).—The general council of the British Trades Union Congress, at a special meeting here yesterday, voted to issue a call for an all-inclusive world labor conference, to be held in London in May or June of next year. In addition to the labor movement of Great Britain, Soviet Union and the United States, invitations will be sent to the central labor organizations of allied nations, including refugee European labor groups now in Britain, to the Confederation of Latin American Workers (CTAL) and the International Federation of Trade Unions. U. S. labor groups to be invited are the AFL, CIO, Railroad Brotherhoods and the United Mine Workers.

Representation at the conference will be based on estimated membership, with a minimum of two delegates.

Appeal for Big Communist Vote

The New York State Committee of the Communist Party yesterday issued specific election directions to its members and friends in order to secure the greatest possible turnout at the polls Tuesday and to guarantee the victory of win-the-war candidates.

Urging an early and heavy vote for Communist candidate for City Council, the statement declared that a high Communist total "will be a sure sign of the growing unity of New York's patriotic voters."

A first choice vote for Communist candidates will not harm the chances of other progressive nominees, the statement said. Intensive canvassing, mailings and personal contacts with friends and relatives were strongly urged. Communist were called upon to report to their assembly district clubs for the remainder of the election race for last-minute assignments.

The statement was signed by Israel Amter, chairman, and Gilbert Green, secretary.

The full text follows:

TO ALL COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS AND FRIENDS:

Election Day is 72 hours away. It is a crucial election. How strong labor and the other win-the-war forces will be in 1944 will be largely fore-shadowed by Election Day, 1943. Therefore, we stress to every member and friend of the Communist Party:

1. Arrange to vote EARLY. Vote before you go to work. After voting Row C on the voting machine, vote Number 1 for all the Communist candidates for City Council: PETER V. CACCHIONE; BROOKLYN: BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR.; MANHATTAN: ISIDORE BEGUN, the Bronx; PAUL CROSBIE, Queens.

2. Election of Communist Councilmen and a powerful Communist vote in every borough will be a sure sign of the growing unity of New York's patriotic voters.

No misunderstanding of Proportional Representation (PR, as it is best known) should prevent any Communist or supporter of the Party from voting No. 1 for the Communist candidate and mark your other choices for other win-the-war candidates. Where a Communist candidate cannot be elected, your vote will not be lost. It will then go to your next choice. This for example, would be the case in the Bronx where one could vote for Isidore Begun, the Communist candidate, and still, by giving second choice to Michael Quill, help to bring about Mr. Quill's election.

Put the figure 1 before the name of the Communist candidate and mark your other choices 2, 3, 4, 5, as indicated in the Daily Worker. This insures that your vote will not be "wasted."

2. Your vote is not enough. This week's bad weather has badly hampered canvassing and (Continued on Page 6)

Green Calls for Murphy Election

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—AFL President William Green today called the workers of New Jersey to vote for the election of Vincent J. Murphy for Governor.

Murphy, who is now Mayor of Newark and secretary-treasurer of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, has already received the enthusiastic endorsement of CIO President Philip Murray.

"I urge every worker in New Jersey to go to the polls next Tuesday and vote for Mr. Murphy's election," Green said.

State CIO Backs World Labor Parley

By Dorothy Loebe
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)
BUFFALO, Oct. 29.—A resolution supporting allied labor unity and backing CIO President Philip Murray's call for World Labor Congress of United Nations was adopted by delegates to the State CIO convention by overwhelming

150,000 Strike In Argentina

MONTEVIDEO, Oct. 29.—With more than 150,000 workers and students now striking against the fascist policies of the Ramirez government, Argentine labor leaders met secretly this week and voted to call a general strike to begin this week-end unless the government accedes to their demands that the more than 3,700 labor prisoners be freed, that Argentina break relations with the Axis, that press and assembly freedom be guaranteed, and that registration of labor into fascist syndicates be abolished.

Forty-eight more Argentine labor leaders were slapped into an internment camp by the Ramirez government on Thursday, advised from Montevideo say.

From Mexico City comes a call from Vicente Lombardo, president of the Latin American Confederation of Workers, to labor leaders of all Latin American republics, asking "manifestation of solidarity with the Argentine workers and people."

Reports filtering through strict Argentine censorship state that the demands were presented to Colonel Juan Perone, secretary to Vice-President Farrell, by 50 leading trade unionists earlier in the week.

Included in the list of trade union leaders whose immediate release from jail was demanded is Munio Girardi, secretary of the powerful Federation of Miners and Metal Workers. A strike of Argentine packinghouse workers in late September forced the release of union leader Jose Peter.

Police Attack Workers

Strikers have been met by mounted police charging into the demonstrations and inflicting heavy casualties. Meanwhile, in a manifesto issued this week over his name, Pedro Chiaranti, secretary of the striking National Federation of Construction Workers (FONC), declared: "The FONC denounces the fascist character of the Ramirez government and exhorts all workers to fight its Nazi plans."

Chiaranti revealed that all unions are organizing secret committees to save democracy and smash the Nazi-supporting Ramirez regime. "The Argentine people are unanimously anti-Axis and ask for the aid of all America to eliminate the menace impending in Argentina, so that we may share in the anti-Nazi battle with the rest of the Hemisphere," he said.

Further reports reaching here relate that by Oct. 22, more than 87,000 members of Argentine trade unions were on strike in 25 Buenos Aires factories alone. Bloody clashes between police and striking workers and students occurred throughout the week as armed troops tried to break up labor and student demonstrations.

A serious encounter took place at the La Plata University when 200 soldiers, with fixed bayonets, charged a meeting of students and union members, including members (Continued on Page 6)

President Calls It Tremendous, Hails Unity

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—President Roosevelt today hailed the three-power Moscow conference as a tremendous success and said that definite agreements had been reached and embodied in documents which remain only to be signed.

The President told a significant press conference lasting more than a half hour that details of the agreements will be announced later, probably from Moscow. He said that he did not want to cross any wires by stating any generally now.

But he emphasized that the whole conference was working toward the common objective which is unanimity not on the progress of the war but also on the transition period looking forward to a friendly agreement on what can be done on many practical things.

U. S. Ships Shell Nazis in Italy

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 29 (UP).—Striking through a pelting rain, Allied troops have attacked both ends of the Germans' new Italy line, opening what may be the decisive battle for Rome with the support of a heavy U. S. Naval bombardment of enemy positions 14 miles back of the front, dispatches reported tonight.

Late reports to headquarters said heavy fighting was in progress before Teano, just inland from the Tyrrhenian under the brow of Mt. Massico where American troops had driven into the main Nazi defenses, and at Sal Salvo, four miles southwest of Vasto on the British Eighth Army's Adriatic flank.

All along the 50-mile front, American and British troops moved forward from one to four miles to draw into battle alignment against the German positions, and the Eighth Army captured five more towns.

BRITISH TAKE TOWNS

Extending their salient north of Tolle to six miles, Gen. Sir B. L. Montgomery's troops captured Mottola, Fossalta and San Biase, gaining 2,600-foot heights from which to exchange artillery barrages with Nazi batteries.

Near the Adriatic, the Eighth Army captured San Felice in a three-mile drive from Acquaviva and Montefalcone in a four-mile advance from Castelmauro.

(There was still no confirmation of last night's Rome radio reports that the Allies had opened a powerful new general offensive in Italy, concentrating their attacks toward Isernia in the central sector with the idea of rolling up both flanks.)

A London Daily Mail reporter, however, toured the front yesterday and said all signs pointed to an imminent large scale battle.

While Allied ground forces fought formidable terrain as well as German guns an American formation of one cruiser and a number of destroyers steamed into the gulf of Gaeta and bombarded enemy positions in the Minturne area, 14 miles northwest of Mondragone on the West Coast.

Ickes Prepares For Coal Crisis

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (UP).—Coal Administrator Harold L. Ickes, prepared for a coal crisis by placing an embargo on shipment of all domestic sizes of bituminous coal and anthracite mined today. That output, estimated at 1,150,000 tons, must be held at the mines as a future reserve for shipment to areas where critical shortages of home-heating fuel may develop.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, at the request of the Office of Defense Transportation, suspended shipment of almost all anthracite now above ground. The solid fuels administration had requested the action.

10 More Tokio Ships Sunk

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (UP).—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox announced today that American submarines have sunk ten more Japanese ships and damaged four.

Knox revealed simultaneously that the Allied campaign against U-boats in the Atlantic has gone so well the Navy has cancelled contracts to build 437 anti-submarine vessels.



President Roosevelt

HAILS UNITY SPIRIT

The first consideration, the President said, is peace in the world and the end of aggression. That is the first and most important thing, he declared.

The Moscow conference was successful not only in terms of achievements, the President said, but also in the spirit that prevailed there which he described as amazingly good. He said that the relationship between the conference was 100 per cent.

At one point, the President leaped into the vernacular of the sea and described the conference as a happy ship. Asked about the pending debate in the Senate on a post-war resolution, the President said that it would be a fine thing for the Senate to cooperate with other nations to avoid war. But when he was asked about specific language in the resolution, he said that he might not like it if it were too tightly bound and added that a resolution which went into great detail might have to be changed.

The President's remark on the post-war resolution was seen as a general endorsement of the Council resolution—although this was disputed by Senator Carl Hatch of New Mexico, one of the sponsors of strengthening amendments.

SCOTTIES REFUTED

The President was asked by one reporter whether he was convinced by the conference that the Russians meant to cooperate with other

(Continued on Page 6)

Treasury Island Position Firm

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific, Saturday, Oct. 30 (UP).—American and New Zealand troops today consolidated their positions on the newly-intruded Treasury Islands, meeting slight enemy resistance and strengthening their offensive to drive the Japanese completely from the Solomons, as New Guinea reports said the enemy had suffered more than 3,000 casualties near Finschhafen.

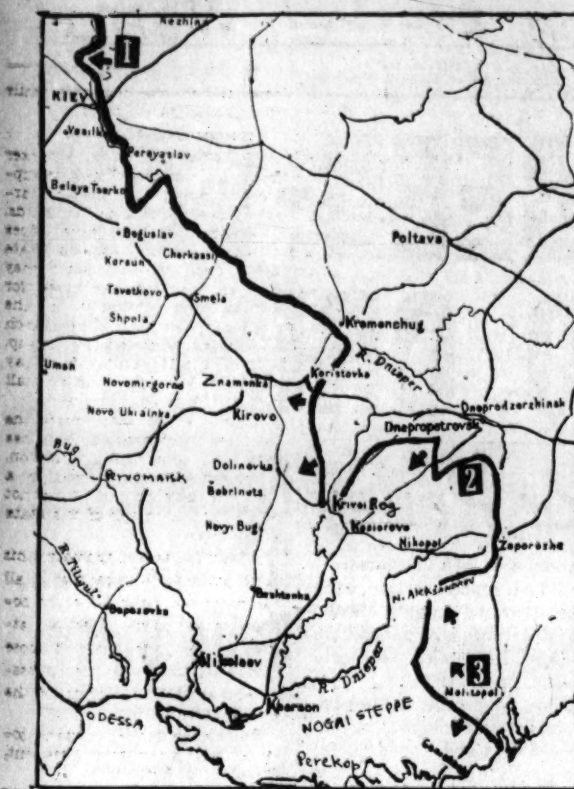
(The London Radio, heard in New York by United Press, said there were signs that the Japanese were abandoning Choiseul Island, outflanked by Allied forces with the capture of Vella Lavella, and withdrawing their forces to Bougainville Island "for what may be a stiff and very hard fight.")

The Allied forces were thrusting closer to Bougainville, and the landings on Mono and Stirling Islands Wednesday put Allied troops within 28 miles of the Japanese sea base at Paiti in the Shortland Islands and within 40 miles of Buin, on Bougainville, and the last Japanese air base in the Solomon Islands.

The landings also represented another step toward Rabaul, 300 miles to the east, Japan's main sea and air base in the Southwest Pacific and the objective of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's four-month-old offensive.

The Veteran Commander is ill. His column, "On the War Fronts," will be resumed when he recovers.

Closing the Dnieper Trap



While Red Army units battle Nazis in the streets of Krivoy Rog, other Red Army units seize the town of Anatsiayevka, immediately west of Krivoy Rog, thus pushing down the upper jaw of the Dnieper Bend trap. And to the south, some 30 miles south of Nikopol, still other Red Army groups took Novo-Aleksandrovka and Nizhne Serogozhy, thus pushing up the lower jaw and narrowing still more the less-than-72-mile escape gap the Nazis must use to get out—if they can. (Anatsiayevka, Novo-Aleksandrovka and Nizhne Serogozhy are not shown on map). Farther north, in the Gomel-Vitebsk area which is outside this map, the Red Army took heavily fortified Surazh-Vitebsk.

Open Struggle Against Ramirez Gov't Looms

By Rodolfo Ghioldi

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MONTEVIDEO, Oct. 29.—The military coup of June 4 eliminated Ramon Castillo, the former President, but on the following day a palace conspiracy eliminated General Arturo Rawson, the leader of the June 4 revolution. Now four months later another conspiracy has transformed President Pedro Ramirez into an absolute prisoner of the pro-Nazi junta of the colonels.

The latest putsch was inspired chiefly by Colonel Peron, secretary of the War Ministry and Colonel Gonzalez, secretary of the President's administration.

Both are definitely tools of General Alberto Gilbert, a pronounced pro-Nazi and the foreign minister in the new cabinet.

The cabinet completes the picture of the pro-Nazi solution of the internal government crisis. Not even in the epoch of Von Therman (recently retired as German ambassador to Argentina) was German and Falangist influence greater.

Ruiz Guinazu, foreign minister in the Castillo Cabinet, has been named ambassador to Madrid, while Gustavo Martinez Zuviria has been appointed Minister of Justice and Education.

The former is the champion of anti-Americanism, and the second of anti-Semitism.

Thanks to the Ramirez government and against the will of the people, German fascism turns Argentina into the focal point for its American operations.

In the recent cabinet crisis, the non-Nazi ministers were eliminated and fascist influence increased within the government. But at the same time the abyss which separates the government from the people was widened.

From Conservatives to Communists, the nation stands against the government and demands constitutional liberty and rupture with the Axis. Even the camp of fascism is divided within itself, as expressed by the resignation of the Buenos Aires Chief of Police, Julio Ramirez.

The appointment of Lugones in his place signifies renewed terror.

The camp of resistance includes political parties, the press, the university professors and students, the workers, who are on a general strike, and numerous farmers. The unions demand the freedom of the political prisoners, constitutional liberty, and rupture with the Axis.

PROPOSED RESISTANCE

Arnedo Alvarez, secretary of the Communist Party, proposed to all parties and classes the creation of a network of committees of resistance, in support of "the patriotic declaration" of the leaders from all walks of life who are now being persecuted by the government. The declaration, signed by 150 Argentines, appeared in leading papers on October 15.

Expectation of an economic, political and governmental catastrophe sweep the country. Imminent struggles are expected.

If you spoil your paper ballot for City Council by marking it incorrectly, ask for another. You are entitled to a second ballot.

Sicilians Are Stunned by AMG Misrule

Eyewitness Report Reveals Anti-Fascists Persecuted

By Joseph Starobin

Palermo, capital of Sicily, is bitterly disappointed with the Allied Military Government (AMG), and everyone is saying there that the "maestro has changed but the music remains the same," according to a sensational report in this week's issue of the Italian-American democratic newspaper L'Unita del Popolo.

The paper prints verbatim a memorandum on Sicily given to them by "an American friend" who is evidently just returned from the island.

The conditions described, a terrific indictment of AMG, apparently are as of the beginning of September.

Judging from the arrests of liberal editors in Apulia on the mainland, reported last week, it is fair to infer that the description of Palermo in September may still hold good today.

The first point that L'Unita's report makes is that "the fascists still govern the people of Sicily after three months of Allied occupation . . . and the people of Sicily are stunned at the action or rather lack of action on the part of AMG."

FASCISTS CARRY ON

Here's why:

(1) Mussolini's militia, the "elite" of the fascist party, is now the official police force under AMG.

(2) The carabinieri, most hated of Mussolini's police, are also on the AMG payroll as "protectors law and order."

(3) Mussolini's detective force, which specialized in political persecutions, is also on the AMG payroll.

(4) The judicial system under Mussolini remains unchanged.

(5) Despite the fact that there is enough food in Sicily to feed everyone, the black market operated by known fascists holds the city Palermo in its grip.

With little industry working, the harbor shattered, one out of every three homes destroyed, thousands of war prisoners released, the densely-populated capital is suffering acutely and disease stalks the city.

On top of this, says L'Unita's report, the Allied Military Government, headed in Palermo by the former governor of New York, Charles Polett, prohibits all political activity by anti-fascist elements.

ANTI-FASCISTS

Before the Allies reached Palermo, a united front of four anti-fascist parties had been formed, the Republican Socialist, the Socialists, the Liberal Actionists and the Communist.

This coalition carried on the hard work of isolating the fascists, and preparing the people to welcome the Allies.

Ironically, there was more political activity in Sicily under the Germans than there is today.

Newspapers and illegal leaflets circulated against Mussolini freely due to the able organization of the underground.

But AMG has absolutely forbidden the four parties to function. Immediately after the liberation took place, anti-fascists were being arrested in Palermo for continuing their work under the new conditions.

One Communist was arrested for having in his possession a pamphlet issued before the Allies arrived.

Since the fascists are so thoroughly entrenched in the militia, carabinieri, and in the black mar-

ket, anti-fascists are now actually in fear of their lives.

THE PEOPLE ASK

This impossible situation, according to L'Unita's story has given to the following questions among the people, directed to AMG:

Why do you continue to deal with the fascists when there are hundreds of our fellow citizens who fought Mussolini for 20 years and who are capable of running the government agencies in the interests of our people?

Why don't you give us our promised freedom?

Why do you deny us the right of free speech when we have shown that we are our brothers' keepers?

That is the substance of the letter which L'Unita prints. We don't know whether these conditions still obtain, six weeks later. But we do know that the Allied Military Government owes the American people an explanation of what is happening in Palermo.

For if these facts are true, and still obtain, it gravely prejudices any hopes we may have of rallying the Italian people to war against the common enemy.

If the Italians are stunned, AMG can rest assured that Americans will be ripping mad.

Notes of Soviet People at War

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW.

Seventy-year-old Vladimir Fedorov, D.S.C., received the Order of Lenin on Oct. 21 for "outstanding services in the field of the theory and designing of automatic firearms."

At the same time, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General of the Engineer and Artillery Service.

Professor Fedorov, we learn from Red Star, is author of a couple of dozen tomes on the scientific principles of firearm construction, including the Principles of Automatic Firearms, published back in 1908.

Red Star especially emphasizes Fedorov's services since 1917.

"After the October Revolution," it says, "Fedorov exerted all his efforts to equip the Red Army with new weapons. Along with Degtyarev and Shpagin, he designed the first models of light, aviation and tank machine guns."

Near a village in the Gomel area, the "Mikhail Kalinin" guerrilla band came across a strange and pitiful procession: 150 citizens being driven to slavery in Germany, and behind them 300 cows stolen by the Germans, followed by 25 cartloads of stolen goods.

The guerrillas divided into many small groups and suddenly attacked the German guards from front, sides and rear. They killed 50 of the Germans, liberated the 150 Soviet men and women, and restored their property. And besides, the guerrillas seized important documents from the headquarters of the German battalion.

Coal miners of the Moscow Basin, in addressing an appeal to miners throughout the Soviet Union to extend the emulation movement for increased production, declared that they had exceeded their August and

September production plans by a thousand tons. Then they added: "We can work still better. We can produce even more. There is every possibility of doing so."

The miners of the Moscow Basin pledged to fulfill their annual plan of coal output, as fixed by the State Defense Committee, ahead of schedule and produce 30,000 tons over and above the plan.

In announcing their goal, the Moscow Basin miners challenged the coal miners of the entire Soviet Union to equal or surpass it.

Red Star is authority for the story of German perfidy last February in the little village of Chepurkovko, in the Poltava area.

First, they plundered the village, then they tied all the villagers together and pushed them into a well and hurled hand grenades in after them. They kept this up till the well was filled with corpses.

But they did not get hold of all the villagers, by any means. Many of them escaped. Among the latter was Alexei Chigir, who witnessed the horrible torture from a vantage point nearby.

A few days ago, in liberated Chepurkovko, the surviving villagers gathered and expressed their gratitude to the Red Army. They raised all the money they could as a start toward building a plane to be named "Chepurkovko" for presentation to the Red Army.

In that remarkable new industrial center of the Urals, there is a little town called Revda where, the Soviet press announced this week, three new open hearth furnaces built while the war was being waged have just gone into production.

Tito's Forces Cut Belgrade Railway

LONDON, Oct. 29 (UP).—Battling German tanks, planes and crack infantry, Yugoslav Partisans have shattered the Zagreb-Belgrade railway in new attacks, seized an important town and again foiled enemy attempts to control the vital Adriatic Islands, it was reported today.

German communications with all the southern Balkans lay shattered by a series of attacks on the vital trans-Yugoslavia railway line between Zagreb and Belgrade. The junction city of Brod was under attack.

A communiqué from headquarters of Gen. Josip (Tito) Brozovich, broadcast by the Free Yugoslav radio, today said the 7th Slavonian Corps attacking the railroad destroyed 20 bridges, tore up 37 miles of tracks and wrecked innumerable trains and installations.

Laying siege to Brod, midway between Zagreb and Belgrade, the Partisans destroyed three German anti-aircraft batteries. Nearby the railway station of Signj was destroyed and in assaults on the line, 299 Germans were killed.

PUSH BOSNIA DRIVE

Pushing their offensive in Bosnia, the Partisans captured Rojatica, only 37 miles east of Sarajevo and a few miles north of the Sarajevo-Sofia railroad. The Partisans killed 100 of the enemy garrison, wounded 120 and took considerable booty.

Fighting in advance of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's troops, in northwestern Yugoslavia, Slovene units were "beating off strong German offensives against liberated territory," the communiqué said.

South of the Sava River they freed a number of strongly fortified villages, including Yavorje and Dol, killing more than 150 Germans.

Tito's communiqué also said Partisan units had been fighting Gen. Drago Mihailovitch's men in Bistrica, Montenegro, who were associated with Germans and Serbian Quisling troops in a "Blackshirt" battalion.

Publish New Stalin Portrait

MOSCOW, Oct. 29 (UP).—On the 25th anniversary of the "foundation" of the Komsomol (Young Communist) organization, the Army newspaper Red Star today published the first portrait of Premier Joseph Stalin wearing Marshal's epaulettes and the gold star medal as hero of socialist labor.

Above the medal, Stalin wore a ribbon indicating he had won three other decorations. He twice received the Order of Lenin and had won the Order of the Red Banner.

You are not allowed to make any erasures on your paper ballot for City Council. If you make a mistake, you are entitled to another ballot.

The Fascist government of Spain is today conducting a nationwide drive petitioning the President and the State Department to use our country's diplomatic relations with present-day Spain to obtain freedom for 1,500,000 pro-United Nations Spaniards being held in jails, concentration camps and labor battalions.

Dr. Barsky, whose committee has just launched a campaign to free 1,500,000 imprisoned Spanish Republicans in Franco Spain, referred to the news carried in yesterday's press to the effect that Franco's government had sent a congratulatory message to the new Japanese-sponsored puppet government set up in the Philippines, which President Roosevelt has just denounced.

"Despite our State Department's peek-a-booo fantasy concerning General Franco's neutrality, it is common knowledge that the fascist government in Spain is a booby trap in the path of the United Nations," he said, "Our continued tolerance of this weather-vane fascist is endangering the lives of American boys and the soldiers of the Allied armies and also our entire military positions in Italy."

Dr. Barsky quoted Time magazine as authority for the statement that 85 per cent of the Spanish people are pro-United Nations and anti-Franco.

"Guerrilla bands have now formed into regular armies," he went on, "and today every section of Spain has its own organized pro-democratic force ready to join the United Nations in our war. Our information from within Spain have advised us that the number of men in the armed guerrilla groups today runs as high as several hundred thousand."

The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee which was successful in securing the liberation of Spanish Republicans and International Bri-

Tokio's 'India' Regime A Serious Danger

By James S. Allen

The Tokyo announcement that a "Provisional Indian National Government" has been established in Singapore is as much a part of preparations to meet the expected Allied offensive as are the actual military moves of the Japanese.

At the head of the new puppet "government-in-exile" is Subhas Chandra Bose, a former "left" leader in the All-India Congress and since the outbreak of the war in Europe an active collaborator of the Berlin-Tokio Axis. During the first half of 1942, when the political crisis in India was rapidly approaching its climax, Bose was repudiated flatly by the Congress leadership, including Gandhi.

For some months past Bose has been active in Singapore raising a so-called "Indian National Army." The Tokyo radio claimed that it numbers 300,000 strong. While this figure may be exaggerated, there can be no doubt that the army and the activity of the Bose "government" constitute a real threat to India and the Pacific offensive.

A dangerous tendency exists in this country to doubt that an army anywhere near the 300,000 figure can be raised. Also many tend to dismiss the whole business as clever Japanese propaganda.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

This view is not shared in India. The Aug. 8 issue of People's War, organ of the Indian Communist Party, has just reached here, and it supplies illuminating background material for the whole Singapore venture.

An Indian patriot returned from Malaya says that a Fifth-Column army can be recruited from among the 800,000 Indians living in Malaya.

Of all the countries occupied by the Japanese, Malaya has the largest population of Indians who have no immediate opportunity to return to their motherland. No mass evacuation from Malaya was possible after the Japanese blow fell in the winter of 1941-42.

In addition to 800,000 Indians about 2,500,000 Chinese and 1,600,000 Malaysians lived under British rule on the peninsula. A wide divergence existed between the economic, social and political levels of the three communities.

The Chinese were chiefly in minor as workers, while many were small shopkeepers and artisans. The educated Chinese dominated in industry and commerce. The Indians and Malaysians were largely in agriculture. The educated Indians were to be found in the British government service.

While the Chinese, organized in illegal trade unions, were able to win higher wages and better conditions, the Indian plantation workers remained unorganized.

On the eve of the Japanese attack, the Chinese in Malaya were extensively mobilized around the

gaders imprisoned in North Africa is today conducting a nationwide drive petitioning the President and the State Department to use our country's diplomatic relations with present-day Spain to obtain freedom for 1,500,000 pro-United Nations Spaniards being held in jails, concentration camps and labor battalions.

"The success of this campaign and the freeing of these men and women is the only certain guarantee that Fascism will be eradicated in Spain and that that country be made a powerful fighting ally of Great Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union in Europe."

The threat is even more potent than tanks and airplanes. It demands immediate political action by Britain to release the Congress leaders and establish National Government. Great pressure from the United States is necessary.

How can Bose recruit an army? There are thousands of Indian soldiers taken prisoner by the Japanese in Hongkong, Malaya and Burma. The Sikh police troops in British Hongkong and Malaya are another source. Also fertile ground for recruitment are the Tamil workers on the plantations and the Pathan workers in the navy yards.

Officer cadres and specialists corps could be formed also from the hundreds of educated Indians formerly in the British government service.

Bose's activity under the Japanese is thus a real peril. It is enhanced by the continued political deadlock in India, where the Congress leaders are still in jail. The present devastating famine is centered in Bengal, Bose's home province. His associates in India—the "Forward Bloc," the Congress Socialists and the Trotskyites—are actively exploiting the situation.

Will Ask FDR Aid to Free Franco Prisoners

Some of the terrific activities for the balance of the campaign costing thousands

1. 25 Sandwich men—day and night

2. 5 Wagons, trucks with signs touring city continuously

3. 3 Sound trucks on streets

4. MONSTER PARADE and RALLY THIS SAT., 6:00 P.M.

200 Sandwich Men - Automobiles
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Arrange With Your Employer Monday To Get Two Hours Off to Vote

Powell Endorses Cacchione, Praises Record Must Protect Labor, Social Legislation, Haskell Warns

Our Recommendations

Here are The Worker recommendations for the various posts being contested in the Nov. 2 elections (City Council choices other than first are based largely on the endorsements of the CIO):

1—For every position that is being voted for on the machine; that is, for every post except City Council, VOTE A STRAIGHT ALP TICKET. Pull down every ALP lever.

2—For City Council: Under proportional representation, you can vote for more than one candidate in order of preference. Thus, if your first choice loses out, your second choice will get the benefit of your vote. The same with the third and fourth choices. Thus, you should vote for all candidates indicated below:

BROOKLYN

Put the Figure 1 before PETER V. CACCHIONE (Communist).

Put the figures 2, 3, 4, and 5 before the names of Abraham Bernknopf (ALP), Richard Mazza (ALP), Norman P. Johnson (Rep., C. Non-Partisan), and Genevieve Earle (Rep., C. Non-Partisan).

MANHATTAN

Put the Figure 1 before BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, Jr. (Communist).

Put the Figure 2 before Eugene P. Connolly (ALP).
Put the Figure 3 before Stanley Isaacs (Rep.).
Put the Figure 4 before John A. Ross (Rep., C. Non-Partisan).

BRONX

Put the Figure 1 before ISIDORE BEGUN (Communist).

Put the Figure 2 before Michael J. Quill (Independent).
We recommend figures 3 and 4 for Gertrude Weil Klein (ALP) and Salvatore Ninfo (ALP).

QUEENS

Put the Figure 1 before PAUL CROSBIE (Communist).

Put the Figure 2 before A. Joseph Donnelly (ALP).
Put the Figure 3 before Irving Lemov (City Fusion).
Put the Figure 4 before Fred E. Hertan (C. Non-Partisan).

In Richmond, there are two candidates running, Frederick Schick, the incumbent Democrat, and Josephine Catania, Rep. Schick has a miserable record.

Direction for voting.

Every year a huge number of votes are lost because the paper ballot is marked incorrectly. This cuts down the number of councilmen elected and loses you your vote. It is very important, therefore, that you know exactly how to vote on the paper ballot.

1—Go into the special booth set aside for marking your paper ballot after you have voted on the machine. Put a number one in the square on the left side of the ballot before the name of the candidate you have selected for first choice.

2—Pick out the name of your second choice and put a number two in the square before his name. Then put a number 3 before the name of your third choice, and so on down the line.

3—Here are the main errors, to guard against:

DO NOT mark your ballot with the symbol X under any circumstances.
DO NOT mark your first, second, third, etc., choice thus—
Do not make any erasures on the paper ballot.
If you make a mistake in marking your ballot you may ask for another one.

'Good People of B'klyn Will Return You to Office'

Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., Harlem City Councilman and nationally famous Negro leader yesterday warmly endorsed Brooklyn Councilman Peter V. Cacchione for re-election.

Councilman Powell praised Cacchione's record in City Council and urged his many friends in Brooklyn to vote for the Communist Councilman because "the city sure needs men of your calibre in the council."

Mr. Powell's letter of endorsement to Cacchione read:

"Dear Pete:

"As you know, I am not a candidate for re-election to the City Council this year. I shall miss many things and people there but I shall miss you most of all.

"I wish to publicly thank you for the courageous fight you made in the City Council in support of my bills and resolutions. The city sure needs men of your calibre in the Council and I am sure the good people of Brooklyn will return you to office.

"If I can be of any help along this line ask me.

"Joe Ford, my friend and secretary is in Brooklyn and I have given him instructions to work for your re-election and for the election of Norman B. Johnson and I shall count on you too, to carry on the fight you made in the past two years for good government, for all of the people in our great city.

"My only regret is that I can't be in Brooklyn to cast my vote for you. Yet, I have friends, and Joe Ford assures me that they will vote for you on Nov. 2.

"My prayers go with you. Yours for a successful election.

"ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, JR."

Norman B. Johnson, referred to in Mr. Powell's letter, is the lone Negro councilman candidate in Brooklyn and a Republican. Mr. Ford, Mr. Powell's secretary, is one of Mr. Johnson's campaign managers.

Cacchione, commenting upon Dr. Powell's endorsement said: "I deeply appreciate Dr. Powell's letter and am sorry that he is not running for re-election. I'll miss working with him when I'm re-elected."

The voices of labor, the Jewish and Negro church will go on the air over station WJCA here Monday night at 7:45 P. M. in an election-eve appeal to the voters of Brooklyn to vote for a City Councilman with an excellent record—Peter V. Cacchione.

Scheduled to speak for the noted Brooklyn Communist city legislator are the Rev. Boies Dent, well known Brooklyn Negro church leader; Rabbi Samuel Haas, former clergyman for the Ahavath Chesed congregation, Brooklyn; and William Albertson, head of the Labor division of the Citizens Committee campaigning for Cacchione.

Connolly Flays Anti-Semitic Foes of Ecker

The Christian Front anti-Semitic drive against the reelection of Municipal Judge Samuel Ecker will be the target of attack by Eugene P. Connolly, Manhattan County Councilman, and Congressman Vito Marcantonio at an open air mass meeting, Saturday night at 86th Street and Lexington Avenue.

"I appreciate very much the great support which the American Labor Party is giving to my fight against anti-Semitism," Judge Ecker who is endorsed by the Republican Party and ALP said today.

In a letter to Mr. Connolly, Judge Ecker also expressed his admiration for the general fight against anti-Semitism and Negro discrimination which is being carried on by the ALP.

"I was present last night at the public meeting in Odd Fellows Hall which you addressed," Judge Ecker said.

"I heard you condemn anti-Semitism and I heard you urge the right of minority groups. I am naturally in accord with the sentiments that you expressed. All right-thinking Americans who understand the fundamentals of democracy must applaud your program. We need people like you to make articulate the meaning of the Four Freedoms. I was so much impressed by your obvious sincerity that I am writing to tell you so, and to express my gratitude to you and to the whole American Labor Party in Manhattan for your assistance in combatting the evil you so strongly condemned.

If you need help in marking your paper ballot for City Council, ask the election official for help. You are entitled to such help in filling out your ballot. You are permitted to take a sample ballot into voting booth to help you make your choices.

What's to Be Done Now to Elect Davis

By Mac Gordon

Ben Davis' candidacy presents an historic opportunity to deliver two hard simultaneous smacks against the foes of national unity, by electing both a renowned spokesman of the Negro people and a Communist leader to the Council.

The response to his candidacy in Harlem has been beyond all calculation. Leaders from all political parties, and workers from the major parties, have pledged their support to him. Leading figures from every section of the population have given their backing. The election canvassing among the people have also revealed a high degree of support.

The extent, however, to which this enthusiasm and wide popularity will be translated into votes depends on organization. Leaders of the campaign believe they can get a large vote if they can get the people to canvass every home in Harlem before Election Day and to bring out the vote on Election Day. They haven't fully solved this problem yet.

Even if Davis does get a very large vote in Harlem, however, he will not be elected unless in the rest of the county there is a higher-than-customary vote for the Communist candidate.

It must be said that today, four days before election, that possibility has not been fully understood everywhere in the county. And it is this failure to realize that Davis can be elected which is proving in some places a serious handicap in the campaign to elect him.

It is calculated that he will need at least 15,000 first choice votes outside of Harlem to stand a chance of winning. With a membership of over 5,000 Communist Party members alone in the clubs outside of Harlem, this means that every club must guarantee that every registered member plus two additional people will vote No. 1 for Davis.

This is entirely possible since every Communist member knows more than that many potential Davis voters. The problem that confronts the clubs is to go after them and guarantee that they will appear at the polls on Election Day. In that regard, tomorrow's turnout of election workers is considered decisive. Virtually every one of the 15,000 needed votes can be reached tomorrow if the response



BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR.

on the part of Communist club members is good.

In addition, tens of thousands of Harlem voters can be reached tomorrow to ensure a large vote in Harlem.

There is one other essential aspect of Davis' campaign that has not been fully grasped. Under the system of Proportional Representation (PR), Davis and his supporters recognized that his campaign must be carried out on a coalition basis with other win-the-war candidates for Council. Thus, if the candidates endorsed by the CIO—Davis, Eugene P. Connolly and Stanley Isaacs—urged their respective supporters to vote 2nd and 3rd for the others, each candidate would be strengthened in relation to the rest of the field.

Failure to carry on such a coalition among the win-the-war candidates to the Council will seriously weaken the chances of any of them to be elected. Much of the past failure in this regard can and should be remedied in the last few days.

Crosbie Has Always Been in Thick of Battle

By Beth McHenry

Twenty-five years ago First Lieutenant Paul Crosbie was in command of a firing battery in the field artillery on the Western Front in France. Between Oct. 25 and Nov. 11 he witnessed the complete collapse of the German army, saw the German lines sag and break and the soldiers rush forward with their hands in the air.

Today candidate Paul Crosbie, the Communist choice for City Council from Queens, speaks of the great similarity between the German army's predicament in 1918 and its plight in October, 1943.

"It would be easy to break the morale of the enemy if only our American forces would do now what they did on Nov. 1, 1918," Mr. Crosbie declared in an interview with the Daily Worker. "On that day of the United States army in France for the first time advanced by miles instead of by yards. Eleven days later the military battle was over."

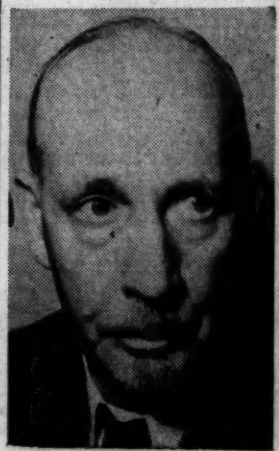
Mr. Crosbie, whose election campaign is emphasizing the necessity for uprooting and driving out the enemy's agents in Queens—specifically the pro-fascist American Rock Party—has two children in the armed forces. His only son is in the army and one of his four daughters is in the Women's Auxiliary Corps.

THE MAIN JOB

The Communist candidate for City Council from Queens says the big job in his borough is to unite the independent progressive forces so that Queens will be represented by at least one Councilman who doesn't speak for the reactionaries. Mr. Crosbie has a long record of speaking out for the people. For that matter his parents and grandparents before him were the kind of Americans who would have fought the enemy with everything at hand. His grandparents on both sides operated stations in the Underground Railway.

Paul Crosbie, whose trade is insurance, took his first trip out of his native Illinois on a freight train. He was 19 years old and his destination was Harvard University. He said he thinks his science studies helped him to understand Marxism readily and to adopt the program of the Communist Party. He told us how he happened to do so.

"While I haven't spent my life at farming, my boyhood was spent on farms and I suppose the love of the earth and the appreciation of its riches never really leaves one. Well, the depression was at its deepest and millions of people were hungry and miserable—and then came the 'plough under' remedy. I guess it was just more than I could stand. I picked up the tele-



PAUL CROSBIE

phone book, looked up the Communist Party, contacted it and joined."

NATIVE FASCISTS Since that memorable day Paul Crosbie has devoted himself without reservation to the betterment of his people. No longer young enough to serve in the armed forces against the Nazis, he is still in command of a great battery in this war—a battery aimed at native fascists who are operating all over the country to stir up antagonism against our allies, to incite race hatred and subject the people to Hitler's will.

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Campaigning in the Bronx last night, General William N. Haskell, Democratic and American Labor Party candidate for Lieut. Governor, declared that the "Democratic Party must protect the great gains that they have given to the people."

These gains—unemployment insurance, a liberal social security program, recognition of the rights of labor, regulation of public utilities in the public interest—must be "strengthened and expanded," he said.

Meanwhile, additional support of Haskell's candidacy came from a CIO-APL Women's Committee of 67 leading women trade unionists.

URGENT WOMEN BACKING A statement issued by the committee called on women voters to defeat Senator Joe R. Hanley, GOP candidate, "because he and the party he represents have consistently opposed the present administration, the New Deal and the gains of organized labor."

The statement called for support of General Haskell because "he is fully committed to the policies of our Commander-in-Chief for winning the war and has been designated by President Roosevelt as his choice."

"To win the war and the peace afterwards is labor's No. 1 task," said the statement of the women's committee. "We must cast our vote with the full consciousness that the candidate we support will serve the best interests of labor and the nation generally."

Among those signing the statement were Beatrice Abramson, president of the Women's auxiliaries of the City CIO; Mary Maguire, or-

ganizer of the AFL Hotel Trades Council; Eva Cohen, welfare director of the Hotel and Club Employees Union, AFL; Gita Potash, president of the Women's Auxiliary of the Furriers' Union; Lucy Oppenheim, vice-president of the United Hatters' Union, AFL; Ruth Young, secretary of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, District 4, CIO; Miriam Murphy, president of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Transport Workers' Union.

Other signers of the statement are women leaders in vital war industries, public and private health agencies and leaders of office and professional employees.

General Haskell addressed two meetings in the Bronx during the evening—one at Huns Point Palace, the other at Evander Childs High School.

Urging no relaxing in the war effort, he outlined his program in these words:

"Enterprise in business, and in all lines of endeavor, must be encouraged with commensurate rewards.

"Our system of free enterprise must be permitted to survive the war's encroachment.

"Soaring prices must be chained to established ceilings.

"Food must be made more easily

obtainable for the housewife, while still maintaining rationing.

"Inflation must be avoided.

"The office and the store worker must earn a wage sufficient to support his family with enough margin to save by buying War Bonds.

"Women should fill more offices of importance in City and State Government, especially since they have demonstrated their fitness for administrative positions in the Army and Navy, and every branch of the war-administrative set-up.

"They should have a lot to say as to what kind of a world we shall have to live in after this war.

"During all of these years the record of the Republican Party has been one of reaction and opposition.

"It is now trying to walk in a cloak of liberalism, but I do not believe that the people of this State will be fooled.

"Naturally, as we approach this campaign, there is upsurge in all our minds the thought that no political contest should divert our attention from the great purpose uniting all Americans—the successful and speedy prosecution of the war to victory.

"In this, we should all stand together behind our great President, Franklin D. Roosevelt."

KEYNOTE'S

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The Aurelio Trial: Underworld Politics

By Art Shields

It's too bad in some ways that the Aurelio drama of clubhouse politics is a la Costello wasn't heard by the millions. The little Supreme Court room this week couldn't hold the great audience that would have been wakened to the housecleaning that's needed.

The characters that appeared in the disbarment proceedings were cast for their roles in this drama of underworld influence in Government.

COSTELLO RINGLEADER The leading man in this drama was not the title-role witness Aurelio, who wept as he told of his shame when his pledge of "undying loyalty" to Costello was discovered.

The leading man was Costello himself, the tailor-suited gangster, who helped nominate men for the Supreme Court bench and runs every slot machine south of 59th St., besides bringing in whisky from Scotland.

An underworld king in the flesh was telling his public a little about his power. Just a little, for the prosecution didn't pry very deep.

But every word from the big-boned, shifty-eyed man, who has streamlined the gangster profession, was eaten up by the crowd in the courtroom.

EXPOSE POLITICAL LINK Costello sought to keep the crowd's attention on his going and his fine hotel swanking and his acquaintance with the "better people" of New York, but he couldn't quite do it. District Attorney Frank S. Hogan kept bringing the man, who never voted in his life, back to his power in politics.

Unfortunately the D. A. didn't ask WHAT was the source of his influence in Tammany Hall; didn't go into the question of MONEY and political gorillas.

Let's hope that will follow, for the people of New York insist on knowing what makes this gorilla king tick in politics.

And they'll insist much louder if they get spokesmen like Cacchione, Davis, Quill and Gene Connolly in their City Council this election.

There's glamor in wealth—to old school clubhouse politicians. Again and again Aurelio and his wife and their counsel, Thomas I. Sheridan sought to show that Costello was a nice, "refined" man because he wore good clothes, hung out in the Waldorf and the St. Regis, and lived in a swell apartment on Central Park West.

One wonders whether a man in worker's clothes would have much chance before a magistrate with such a point of view. Abraham Rosenthal, veteran leader of the Tammany "Eighties," was a polite, apologetic witness, who be-

came very forgetful at critical moments.

Yes, he admitted he kept on seeing Costello after he found out about his "gambling" business.

One wonders why Tammany's leader, Mike Kennedy, who used to meet Costello once a week, wasn't called to the courtroom, though his name figured often in the proceedings.

Nor was Morris Ernst, the racket king's lawyer, whose office was used for conferences between Costello and Rosenthal, asked to appear.

What does "character" mean in old guard bi-partisan politics? Why did Chief Magistrate Henry Curran, one-time Republican borough president and Republican candidate for mayor, become Aurelio's chief character witness?

New Yorkers were proud, however, that their mayor, Fiorello H. La Guardia, came through the case with flying colors.

But a bigger height will be reached when men like Cacchione, Davis, Quill and Connolly will join in the housecleaning to come.

CIO Board OK's Hillman Report

(Continued from Page 1)

asked to comment on the newspaper report this morning from London that the British Trades Union Congress, headed by Sir Walter Citrine, had decided to convene a labor convention next May or June to be attended by delegates representing all countries of the world except those dominated by Axis powers. Murray declined to be quoted, as the matter of international labor relations will be one of the important matters to come before next week's convention, and indicated that the London report was ambiguous.

This afternoon Nathan Cowan, National Legislative Director, reviewed the grave problems that face the country from a Congress that has done so much to obstruct the war effort. His complete report will be made before the convention.

One wonders whether a man in worker's clothes would have much chance before a magistrate with such a point of view. Abraham Rosenthal, veteran leader of the Tammany "Eighties," was a polite, apologetic witness, who be-

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Opportunity to Kill Poll Tax at Hand

Senate Committee To Release Bill Next Week

Early next week the Senate Judiciary Committee is scheduled to act on the Marcanonio Bill to abolish the poll tax.

Since last June, when the House of Representatives approved the measure by a vote of 265 to 110, the bill has been resting uncomfortably in the Senate Committee. It has been kept there by the Senate poll taxers who are determined to kill it by delaying tactics and by a filibuster.

Last year, the poll taxers succeeded in killing the Pepper anti-poll tax measure by filibuster. It is believed that it is possible to prevent them from succeeding again this year if the vast movement that has been built to eliminate the poll tax goes into high gear at once.

Supporters of the Marcanonio measure state that elimination of the poll tax is not simply a matter of abstract justice. The poll tax has become a symbol of America's oppressive attitude toward the Negro, though many whites also are denied the vote through its operation. It is the basis of much skepticism on the part of colonial and semi-colonial peoples regarding America's sincerity in adhering to the Atlantic Charter.

Through the operations of the poll tax, Congress has been dominated by a handful of reactionary, feudal-minded legislators who have been a serious brake upon progress.

In concern with the Republicans, they have played considerable havoc with the nation's war effort on the domestic front.

If the Senate Judiciary Committee is compelled by public pressure to report out the Marcanonio measure favorably and without delay, and if the Senate can be compelled to clamp down on a filibuster by passage of a cloture rule, the poll tax can be eliminated and democracy brought to the South. Last year a cloture rule failed of passage, thus ensuring the success of a filibuster.

Marcanonio bill supporters are urging, therefore, that all who want the measure passed should get in touch at once with the members of the Judiciary Committee, and should get after their Senators to vote for a cloture rule and for the Marcanonio bill.

Members of the Senate Judiciary Committee are: Chairman, Vandenberg (Mich.); Kilgore (W. Va.); Murdock (Utah); McFarland (Ariz.); Danaher (Conn.); Wiley (Wisc.); Langer (N. D.); Ferguson (Mich.); McCarran (Nev.); Hatch (N. M.); Wherry (Neb.); Connally (Tex.); O'Mahoney (Wyo.); Chandler (Ky.); Andrews (Fla.); Austin (Vt.); Revercomb (W. Va.).

Poll-Taxers' Stranglehold

Chairmen of Congressional committees are extremely powerful. They exercise immense influence in determining what bills shall or shall not emerge from their committees. They are chosen by seniority.

Because poll tax Congressmen have no opposition from the people at the polls, they are returned to Congress year after year. Thus they have assumed control of many important committees, and wield a power in Congress far beyond their numbers.

In the House of Representatives, they head 17 out of 47 committees and rank second in 11 more. Thus they dominate in more than half of the total number, including every important committee. Here are those they head:

Agriculture, Banking and Currency, Civil Service, Claims, Judiciary, Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Naval Affairs, Patents, Public Buildings and Grounds, Rivers and Harbors, World War Veterans' Legislation.

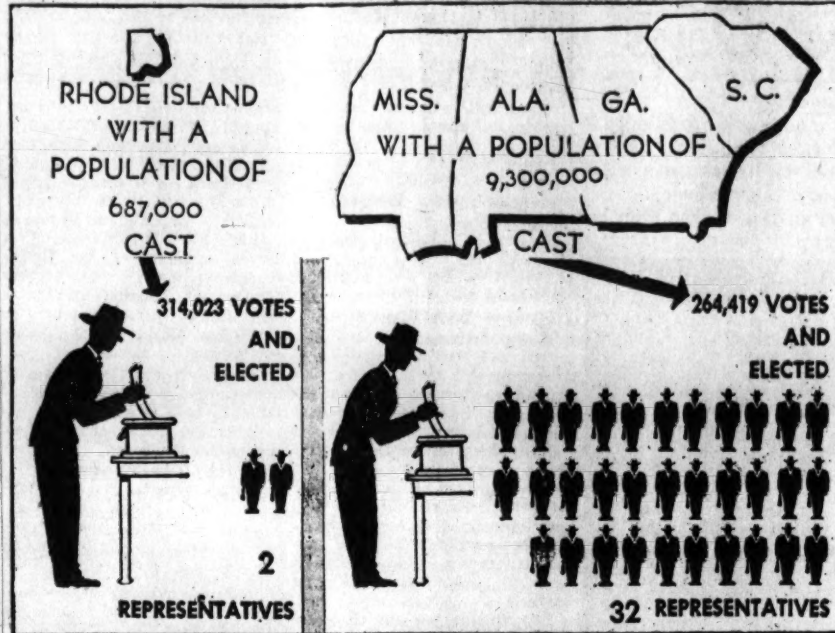
Committees in which they hold No. 2 position are: Accounts, Appropriations, Census, Dist. of Col., Foreign Affairs, Labor, Military Affairs, Pensions, Roads, Rules (perhaps the most powerful committee in Congress, which poll taxers dominate by virtue of alliance with Republicans), and Territories.

In the Senate they head ten out of 33 committees and rank second on seven more. They head the committees on Agriculture, Appropriations, Enrolled Bills, Expenditures in Executive Departments, Finance, Foreign Relations, Immigration, Irrigation and Reclamation, Pensions and Rules.

They rank second in the Committees on Banking and Currency, Commerce, D. of C., Interstate Commerce, Manufactures, Patents and Privileges and Elections.

Perhaps the most dangerous and notorious of the special committees headed by poll taxers is the Dies Committee, which has done more damage to the nation than all of Hitler's agents.

How Poll-Taxers Get Elected



Here is why poll taxers don't have to worry about the folks back home; that is, the working folks—the industrial worker, the small farmer, the small shopkeeper.

Average vote for Congress, in 1942, in the poll tax states was three per cent of the total population. Average vote for Congress, in 1942, in the non-poll tax states was about 35 per cent of the total population.

Eight poll tax Congressmen were elected by the votes of one (1) per cent of their constituents. Yet every one of these members of the "one per cent club" has an equal voice and vote with other members of Congress.

The highest percentage of votes cast in any poll tax congressional district in 1942 was nine per cent of the total population, in the 12th district of Texas.

Thirty-three of the 69 poll tax Congressmen (not counting Tennessee) had no opposition either in the primaries or in the general elections in 1942. This is not because they were the unanimous choice of the people.

Crime, Illiteracy, Poverty and Poll-Tax

(From the Poll Tax Repealer)

"Birds of a feather flock together." And Crime, Death, Poverty, Ignorance and Illiteracy are found together with that other evil, the Poll Tax, from which they spring.

Where is illiteracy greatest? In South Carolina, where fewer people, proportionally, voted in the last Presidential election than anywhere else in the country. This is the State where 84 percent of the people did not vote.

CUTTING SCHOOL FUNDS

In what State is the average teacher's salary lowest? Mississippi, where it costs you \$2 to vote and \$4 if you forgot to pay last year. In that poll-tax State, teachers receive only \$479 a year compared to a national average of \$1,374. So they trim by cutting the school year, and the average Mississippi kid gets 100 days of schooling a year, while kids in the rest of the country get 150.

What States lead the nation in homicides? Texas, Georgia, and Alabama—all poll-tax States. Texas, with 675 homicides, had more than twice as many as California, with the same population but without a poll tax. In the rate of homicides, however, Mississippi led the nation with 19 per 100,000, more than three times the national average. Of the seven poll-tax States, six have a homicide rate greater than twice the national average.

FEUDALISM

Similarly, for lynching, Mississippi, Georgia, and Texas, in order, lead the country, while the gloomy

Party Education

Techniques in Training Leadership

Jack Kling

(Educational Director, Communist Party of Illinois-Indiana)

Comrade Williamson, writing in the October issue of the Communist "the organizational and educational tasks of our Party," states the following:

"Today the overwhelming majority of our section and branch functionaries are new. Our old cadres, who are now mainly on leave, being in the armed forces, had received some semblance of organized political training, whatever its shortcomings. Nearly every one of them had attended some kind of a full-time training school. Today this is not true of the new functionaries. It was necessary to suspend temporarily the old type of full-time training schools. However, we have not found a satisfactory substitute for them."

LEADERSHIP TRAINING

This general problem is also true of our District. We have more than 5,000 members. We have Party organizations in more than 20 different cities. In Chicago proper we have 45 branches. Eleven of these branches have 100 or more members each. Several have more than 200 members each with one branch having over 350 members. The training of leadership for the branches is therefore a key problem.

Our District organizational-educational commission has given this question very serious thought. We have worked out a leadership training program. In projecting our plan we have kept the following in mind: First, many of those coming forward in branch and section leadership are people employed in the war industries. Most of these comrades work six days a week and as many as ten hours a day. The majority of these are active in their shops and unions, as well as in other war activities. (Block captains, civilian defense, etc.)

A second group of comrades, who are coming forward in leadership are women. Many of these are children. These places certain limitations on these comrades for in addition to taking care of their children they have the routine problems of house work. Hence, in working out our plan we have come to the following conclusions:

1) We must draw it to branch activity and leadership many more comrades than we have at present.

2) We must develop a consistent policy of educating and training these people for branch and section leadership.

TECHNIQUES FOR TRAINING

The techniques we will use in carrying through our plan are as follows:

(a) The Daily Worker is a most important method for the training

of all of the comrades. In this connection we are stressing the utilization of the club plan. At the present we have 1,141 club subscriptions. This is indeed small in comparison to the membership. We are striving to increase it by 300 so that we will have no less than 1,500 club subs.

(b) The Communist has a circulation of 1,150 in our district. At certain times we have reached a circulation of 2,000. For the immediate future we are working in the direction of bringing the circulation up to 1,500.

On the training program we have worked out the following measures:

1) During November and December we will strive to have 175 branch leaders go through a program of organized training. The people to be included in this program include Ward or Branch organizers, membership directors, educational and literature directors and labor chairmen. These people will go through from 10 to 15 hours of organized training. The first of these classes started on Monday, Oct. 25.

2) During the same period we will also strive to train 250 branch group leaders or members of the membership committee. (We call them group leaders.) The aim here is to train our group leaders to become political leaders, people who will have political contact with

the branch membership and not only dues collectors. They will also handle such matters as literature, club sub dues, etc., with the members of their group. In this way we hope to develop a political relationship with the full Party membership including those who do not attend branch meetings.

3) The third method we are developing is monthly educational evenings for all Party activities on a city scale. Here we will not take up business—we will have an educational evening. The first of these will be held on Wednesday, Nov. 3. Morris Childs, the district secretary will speak on the significance of the 26th anniversary of the Soviet Union and ten years of American-Soviet diplomatic relations.

4) Finally we are also initiating a two-month campaign starting in November to sell \$2,500 worth of Marxist literature. We hope that this will be the beginning of a real and systematic effort to sell Marxist literature in our district.

These are some of the ideas we have developed. This is only a beginning. We feel that if we will carry this program through it will help very much in the strengthening and training of branch and section leadership.

JACK KLING, Educational Director, Illinois & Indiana District.

The ABC of The Poll Tax

What Is the Poll Tax?

A tax on a person regardless of the ownership of property, the payment of which is required by seven Southern States before a citizen can exercise the right of Americans to vote.

What States Have These Laws?

Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas, Virginia, South Carolina and Texas. (Tennessee recently repealed its poll tax law, but courts have ruled repeal unconstitutional. Matter is still before the courts.)

How Much Does a Citizen in These States Have to Pay Each Year Before Voting?

Alabama, \$1.50; Arkansas, \$1; South Carolina, \$1; Georgia, \$1; Mississippi, \$2; Virginia, \$1.50, and Texas, \$1.

Must a Citizen Pay the Tax for More Than One Year Before He Is Able to Vote?

Yes. In some States back taxes must be paid. In Alabama for every year from the age of 21 to 45; in Georgia, from 21 to 60; in Virginia, for three years before voting; and in Mississippi for two years.

What Is the Largest Amount a Voter May Have to Pay?

Alabama, \$36; Georgia, \$47.74; Mississippi, \$6; South Carolina, \$1.05; Texas, \$1.75; Virginia, \$5.01; Arkansas, \$2.

Why Was the Poll Tax Imposed Upon Voters in These States?

To take the vote away from the poor farmers and working people and keep the political control in the hands of a small class.

What Is the Effect of the Poll Tax on Voting?

In the Presidential election of 1940 only 27 per cent of the people in the eight Poll Tax States (including Tennessee) voted, as compared with 75 per cent in the other States.

What Proportion of the Potential Voters in Each Poll Tax State Voted in That Election?

Alabama, 20 out of 100; Arkansas, 19 out of 100; Georgia, 19 out of 100; Mississippi, 15 out of 100; South Carolina, 11 out of 100; Virginia, 24 out of 100; and Tennessee, 33 out of 100.

Is This the Result of Keeping Negroes Away From the Polls and Allowing Only the Whites to Vote?

No. Many white people are denied the right to vote by the Poll Tax. These figures represent the vote cast by white people only: Alabama, 28 out of 100; Arkansas, 29 out of 100; Georgia, 25 out of 100; Mississippi, 28 out of 100; South Carolina, 18 out of 100; Tennessee, 33 out of 100; Texas, 31 out of 100; and Virginia, 31 out of 100.

Don't be in a hurry to mark your paper ballot for City Council. Take your time. You are entitled to take three (3) minutes in marking your P.R. ballot.

Anna Seghers' "The Seventh Cross"

VI

AS HERMANN was walking through the yard after the noon hour, he noticed that Lersch was leaning brief orders with an expression on his face that Hermann instinctively disliked. Hermann looked up. Little Otto, suspended from ropes, was dangling between the wheels of a railroad car, awkwardly turning the heavy axle. The yard was below the street level. A car could be upended with cranes or moved so that it protruded over the yard. The boy, swinging lightly, held fast stiffly. Occasionally he gazed down into the yard which from his height seemed far below him; at other times he looked up at the car which seemed on the point of toppling over on top of him. The young workman who was manipulating the cranes called out something to him that did not sound sharp or derisive, but gay and lively. Otto was obviously the victim of an attack of fear and awkwardness, not unusual to an apprentice.

Continuing on his way, Hermann heard the young workman give a short laugh. Lersch gave Otto one of his short commands in a tone more suitable to a barracks square than a factory yard. Hermann turned around quickly. The boy's face was pale with the fear of being found wanting on an occasion much too trifling for either commands or ambition. "What would become of a lad," Hermann wondered, "who considers kindness nothing but talkativeness, and solidarity medieval nonsense? A second Lersch perhaps, or a worse one, to judge by his apprenticeship."

Hermann crossed the two yards at the street level and entered the deafening noise of the shop, the incessant white and yellow welding flashes. Here and there a smile met him, not unlike a grimace in the blackened faces—glances from oblique eyes whose white eyeballs seemed to roll threateningly—like the eyes of Negroes—a few shouts that were drowned in the thunderous din.

"I am not alone," said Hermann to himself. "What I was thinking about the boy just now was nonsense, after all. He is a boy like all the other boys. I'll be his Godfather—a kind of secret Godfather. I'll snatch this boy from under Lersch's nose, and I will succeed. We'll see who is the stronger. Yes, but that will take time. Will I be granted the time?" From the time-consuming task he had suddenly set himself—so suddenly that it seemed to have been set him—his thoughts returned to the most burning task that might wreck everything—himself. Otto and unknown future tasks.

Yesterday, Sauer, the architect, had waited for Hermann at a place which they had agreed to be used only in cases of the utmost urgency. Sauer was tormented by doubts whether he had been justified in summarily dismissing his caller; his description of him—short, blue-eyed, freckled, tallied exactly with Franz Marret's description of Paul Roeder.

If this man Roeder was still working at Pokorny's, there was a good man there who might sound him out—an elderly man, firm and reserved, who had escaped persecution because, during the two years prior to Hitler, he had been somewhat aloof and was considered to be on bad terms with his former associates. This man might be able to approach Roeder on Monday. Hermann considered whether it was right to risk so much on behalf of one person. The man who was to sound out Roeder was almost the only wholly reliable person at Pokorny's. Was it permissible to jeopardize one man because of another? If so, under what conditions? Once more Hermann weighed everything carefully. Yes, it was permissible. Not only permissible, but imperative.

Zillich went off duty at four o'clock in the afternoon. Even in normal times he was at a loss as to what to do with his spare time. He cared nothing for his comrades' excursions to nearby towns, and was not interested in the way they amused themselves. In this respect he was still a peasant.

At the entrance of the camp stood a rattletrap car fitted together for a trip up the Rhine. Although they urged Zillich to get in, they were undoubtedly have been astonished, probably even disappointed, had he accepted. From the places that followed him and from the sudden stopping of their gay laughter it was evi-

dent that there was a certain distance even between them and him.

Zillich tramped over the brittle dry ground on the field path to Liebach. He crossed the road that connected the highway with the Rhine. In front of the vinegar factory a guard was stationed even today—Westhofen's most advanced outpost. The man saluted, and Zillich acknowledged the salute. He walked on for a short distance in back of the factory. He looked at the drain through which Heiler had probably crawled. The Gestapo had reconstructed rather accurately the man's route to the Darre School. Zillich had covered it several times before.

He walked along the field path under the cool afternoon sun. As the river was not visible from here, the land looked to him exactly like his own homeland. Zillich was a near neighbor of Aldinger's. He had grown up in one of the remote villages beyond Wertheim.

Here and there he could see the blue-and-white kerchiefs of women bending over the earth. What month was it? What would they be harvesting now? Potatoes? Turnips? In her last letter his wife had asked him if he would not come home, for she was anxious to give their tenant farmer notice to quit. The money they had saved could be profitably invested. They could live more economically now, in view of the fact that he was an old-front soldier with many children and therefore entitled to a number of privileges. Now that the farm was in fairly good shape, as soon as he came back, part of the section they had been forced to farm out could be plowed up, partly left in clover for the cows they could buy now. The two oldest boys were already almost as strong as their father, but they could not replace him; he was the head of the family.

Zillich set one of his top boots on the spot where George had found the hair ribbon. A few minutes later he came to the fork where the grandmother, Bagatelle, had turned off. He did not walk up to the Darre School, but descended into Zuchenaue, for he was thirsty. Zillich was not a regular drinker; he drank at intervals, periodically.

He could see a spade glinting here and there in the fields. At the approach of a man, a peasant woman would raise her head from her work at the roadside, wiping the perspiration out of her eyes with her fists, the better to look after the retreating figure. As Zillich walked across the quiet land that backed under a pale blue sky, his very soul revolted at the thought of going home to stay. But if Fahrenberg dropped him, or were himself dropped with such a crash that he would be unable to hold anybody else, what other place was there for him to go?

His memories were tormenting him. In November '18, when he had come back from the war to his neglected farm, he had been appalled by the decay and the flies, by the brains—one for each furlough—that had been added to the original two, and by his wife who had grown as dry and hard as stale bread. Timidly and with gentle eyes she had asked him to make the windows tight, especially in the stable, because the wind blew in. She had brought him the rusty tools. It was then that he'd realized that this was no furlough after which, when he'd taken care of a few nails and such things, he could go back, where there was no tightening to do and no nails to be driven in, that now it meant staying at home, hopelessly and inescapably.

During the next few years, too, they had put up with him around the village out of compassion for his wife. When they saw that the woman was working herself to death before their eyes, they had at first come with offers of this and that—the free use of the threshing machine or the loan of some tool. But Zillich had spurned them. "I'd rather die in the gutter than accept anything from these bastards!" His wife had asked: "Why bastards?" Zillich had replied: "They couldn't run back fast enough to their potatoes. . . . In spite of her burdens and sorrows, Frau Zillich's fear was not unaltered with a certain admiration. But the farm went to ruin; the crisis hit gully and innocent alike. Zillich cursed in unison with those whose tools he had refused to accept. He had to abandon his farm and move to a tiny one owned by his parents-in-law. That year, when they were penned up like so many pigs, had been the most terrible year of all. How the children had trembled when he came home in the evening! Once, when he had gone to the Wertheim market, someone had suddenly hailed him. A fellow soldier had said to him: "Come on, Zillich, come with us. That's the right thing for you to do! You're a comrade, you're a fighter, you're

ever since Zillich's appearance in the inn, Fritz had taken part neither in the deliberations nor in the nut cracking. He too knew Zillich by sight. His eyes were glued to his back. He had heard many rumors about the man, but had not bothered his head about them.

At the table in the inn parlor several Hitler Youth were sitting, among them Fritz and his leader, Martin, the same Martin to whom only last week Fritz would have accorded blind obedience in everything. Martin, a deeply tanned alert boy with shrewd eyes, already knew how to maintain a certain almost imperceptible distance between himself and the others. The innkeeper was his uncle. On the table there was a plate of nuts that they were cracking one against the other. They threw the kernels into the cider so they would soak up the liquid. When the glasses were empty, the nuts would taste sweet. The boys were making plans for a Sunday excursion.

Ever since Zillich's appearance in the inn, Fritz had taken part neither in the deliberations nor in the nut cracking. He too knew Zillich by sight. His eyes were glued to his back. He had heard many rumors about the man, but had not bothered his head about them.

(Continued Tomorrow)

If you need help in marking your paper ballot for City Council, ask the election official for help. You are entitled to such help in filling out your ballot. You are permitted to take a sample ballot into voting booth to help you make your choices.

SYNOPSIS: While George Heiler, fugitive from the Nazi concentration camp at Westhofen, works in an auto repair shop in his home town, friends are busy getting papers and money for his escape from the country.

Two of the six other men who escaped with him are dead; four more are back in the prison.

Paul Roeder to whom George went for help is frightened but loyal to his childhood friend. He risks his life and his family's safety to "guess" contacts in his shop who may prove of help.

a nationally minded man, you're against the acronically rabble, against the system, and against the Jews."

"Yes, yes, yes," Zillich had replied. "I am against . . ." From that day on, Zillich had been able to snap his fingers at everything. No more only peace for him; Zillich would show them!

Before the dismayed eyes of the village, a motorcycle had fetched Zillich, evening after evening; sometimes it was even a motorcar. If only that evening's bunch from the brickyard had not happened into the inn where the SA hung out! A look had led to a word, a word to a knife thrust.

True, it had not been much worse in prison than it was in that suffocating mouse hole he called home; it was a bit cleaner and more entertaining. His wife was terribly ashamed and wailed at the dishonor, but even she had to rub her eyes when she saw the SA squad came marching into the village to celebrate his return. Speeches—Hell!—Drunken orgies. How the innkeeper and the neighbors gaped!

Two months later, at the big SA parade, Zillich saw Fahrenberg, his old lieutenant, on the reviewing stand. In the evening he inquired where he was staying. "Does the Herr Lieutenant still remember me?"

"Good Lord, it's Zillich! And we're both wearing the same shirt!"

And now he—Zillich!—would have to trifle his time away with the damns cows again! The mere sight of the village street, which so reminded him of the one at home, filled his soul with a dull fear. The very doorknob at the inn reminded him of home by its shakiness.

"Hell Hitler!" shouted the innkeeper, with an excess of zeal. In his usual innkeeper's voice he added: "There's a nice sunny place in the garden. Perhaps the Herr Genosse would like to sit in the garden."

Zillich glanced quickly through the open door into the garden. Speckled autumn light was falling through the chestnut trees on empty tables, freshly covered with red-checked tablecloths in anticipation of the coming Sunday. He turned away. Even this reminded him of the many commonplace Sundays, his past life, and the vilest of all peaces. He stayed at the bar and asked for a glass of new wine. The few people at the bar who, like Zillich, had ordered the year's new wine, all inched away and eyed him with a frown. Zillich failed to notice the sudden silence in the room. He was soon at his third glass, the blood already singing in his ears.

But again his hope for relief was shattered. On the contrary, the dull fear that had filled him to the bursting point still seemed to be growing in him. He wanted to roar.

In the war Zillich had found the one thing that could bring him ease. He did not become frenzied at the sight of blood, as it is claimed murderers do. That would still have been a sort of intoxication. The sight of blood quieted him. He grew as quiet as if his own blood were gushing from the deadly wound. It was like a self-inflicted blood-letting. He would look, become quiet, and go away. His sleep would be undisturbed.

At the table in the inn parlor several Hitler Youth were sitting, among them Fritz and his leader, Martin, the same Martin to whom only last week Fritz would have accorded blind obedience in everything. Martin, a deeply tanned alert boy with shrewd eyes, already knew how to maintain a certain almost imperceptible distance between himself and the others. The innkeeper was his uncle. On the table there was a plate of nuts that they were cracking one against the other. They threw the kernels into the cider so they would soak up the liquid. When the glasses were empty, the nuts would taste sweet. The boys were making plans for a Sunday excursion.

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Vote Early Tuesday, Before You Go to Work

Inter-Racial Grid Game in Polo Grounds Nov. 7

Mixed Negro-White Aces To Meet Clark Hinkle's New England Pro Champs

Brud Holland to Coach Inter-Racial All-Stars in First Game of Kind in New York; USO, Charities to Gain from Proceeds

By Phil Gordon

The first inter-racial football game ever to be played in New York City will come off next Sunday, Nov. 7 at the Polo Grounds when the star New London Diesels, leading pro team of the East Coast, and champion of New England, against a mixed Negro and white squad coached by Brud Holland, former All-American end from Cornell and Manny Rivero, former Columbia Lion star.

Sponsored by the Associated Football Charities and supported by Parole Commissioner Samuel J. Battles the proceeds of the game will go to the USO, YMCA, YWCA, New York Urban League and various other charities.

This game will be even more advanced than the last game organized by this group which was played in November of 1941. On that day an all Negro team played against an all white team. Some of the Negro stars included Bernie Jefferson, Joe Lillard, the late Wilmet Sidat-Singh, Ozzie Simmons, Lou Montgomery, Archie Harris and many other great stars. The white team was headed by Northwestern's magnificent Billy DeCorrevant. The white team won that game 24-21 before a thrilled crowd of 23,000 fans at the Polo Grounds.

This game, however, promises to be even better and certainly more important because for the first time a mixed team of Negro and whites will take the field together. The all-star team will be composed of 22 men, eleven white and eleven Negro.

The Diesel squad, which is currently knocking over the best pro teams outside of the major leagues, is headed by Clark Hinkle, formerly of the mighty Green Bay Packers and one of the immortals of football. Other stars on the squad include Ed Sorkin, Ohio State's All-American; Bill Kane, formerly of the Chicago Bears; Fred Mitchell,

Ed Pointowski of California, Al Olsen of Alabama, Mel Burian of Temple and Dave Eddy of Minnesota.

HOLLAND CO-TEACH

Brud Holland, magnificent Negro end who twice made All-American while with Cornell four years ago, is co-coach with Manny Rivero. Other Negro aces on the inter-racial All-Stars are Mass Ryan and Wally Mesby, Morgan College powerhouses; Sodie White of Telleague, all of whom starred in the 1941 classic; Jim Packard of Langston, Cuth Turner, triple threat back from South Carolina State; Clem Green of Virginia Union and Wild Bill Simpson of Morgan.

White aces on the inter-racial squad will be Vannie Albanese of Syracuse, Al Bernard of Fordham, Steve Bird of Providence, Dellegatte of Waynesburg, Joe Monte of LaSalle and Kelle of Roanoke. Other stars will join the team in time for their first practice session on Monday.

Great excitement has greeted the announcement of the game which important events in the long history will undoubtedly be one of the most of sports in our country.

When unity of all peoples is so utterly vital for the safety of our country such a game between a mixed team of Negro and white football players is magnificent and thrilling. It will help solidify the bonds between Negro and white and will help immeasurably in combating the fifth column attacks of the native fascists who are striving to foment racial strife and discord.

Mayor LaGuardia will be the honorary host of the game and will throw out the first ball. There are indications that the game will attract over 30,000 fans to the Polo Grounds next week who will undoubtedly witness a great contest.

Indeed, if it is half as good as the last one in 1941, it will be terrific.

DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1943

Big Day Today Irish-Navy

In the East and in the West, in the South and in the North, wherever the piskin soars, today's the day when the gladiators of the gridiron meet in combat to determine who are the mightiest and who are the also-rans.

Chief interest, naturally, lies in the Army-Penn and Notre Dame-Navy tussles. These two games bring together four of the country's ten top unbeaten aggregations, but only two will walk off unvanquished when the final signals blow.

First, we'll discuss the encounter between the Cadets and the Quakers. While neither of the two outfits have yet faced any serious opposition, it is universal agreement that both are top-notch crews. In addition to which, they'll be plenty of feudin' today at Franklin Field, 'cause it seems that several years ago the Quakers ran up tabulating-machine scores against the lands from West Point and the Army never forgets.

Army is picked to win, for it has two teams against the Quakers one good crew. But if Penn's line can hold, and it is a very good line, to say the least, then the Cadets will find the going pretty rough. And if it should rain, Army's 'T' may be sunk.

No matter how it turns out, there'll be no 'if' about this being an excellent affair.

NOTRE DAME-NAVY

The only reason there isn't much discussion about the Middle's possibilities is the fact that the Irish are unquestionably the nation's finest. Eighty-seven thousand will turn out to see Bertelli play his last game for ND, which is another element in the Irish's favor.

But, on the other hand (to use the precise language of some radio commentators), Navy has been coasting along all season and gunning for this affair. Its real power and strength, which thus far has been shielded from public view, will be unveiled today in Cleveland's Municipal Stadium.

Navy can be counted upon to put up a real fight, but Notre Dame will pick up the marbles. Of that, there can be no doubt.

COLUMBIA-CORNELL

Enroute to Ithaca, Lou Little and his kittens are singing in real blues style, "Let's Get Lost." But since this is extremely improbable, it can be said, without fear of successful contradiction, that the Lions-who-can't-rare will be smeared, but good, by Snavey's Big Red. Columbia's new school colors, after this little fracas, may well be Black and Blue.

CITY COLLEGE-CAMP KILMER

New York City's other grid-iron representative on the field today should do much better than its big brother from Morningside Heights, and actually win. That 79-0 drubbing last week a nightmare of the past, the Beavers will be playing on familiar home grounds. Because of this and the fact that they are better organized than the Camp '11' fellows in Lavender get the nod.

Meets Dodgers To tomorrow:

Sammy Baugh's Passes Have Netted Redskin's Four Miles

Sammy Baugh has scored a trifling two touchdowns in six full seasons of National Football League competition for a meager total of 12 points.

Nevertheless, Washington's famed passer comes into Ebbets Field tomorrow for the Redskins' game with the Brooklyn Dodgers as one of the circuit's outstanding scoring threats, although he does not register the points himself.

Through the seasons of 1937 to 1942, inclusive, Sammy hurled 56 touchdowns passes, an average of better than nine per year. In three games so far this season, he has increased this total by eight and is well on the road to surpass his high of 16 scoring aials, made last year.

However, Baugh will have only ten games to accomplish such a feat as compared to the usual schedule of 11 contests in normal years.

The Washington eleven has advanced an even four miles on the gridiron as a direct result of Baugh's aials in his six and a fraction years with the club. To date, the lean Texan has made 1,056 losses of which 582 were caught for a total gain of 7,090 yards. This gives him an average for completions of 551.

Sammy's overall marks in number and average of completions top the league. In addition, he set a virtually unassailable season record average of .629 in 1940 when he had 111 passes out of 177 completed. This year 36 of his 66 tosses were caught for 435 yards.

The heights Sammy has attained as a passer has caused his kicking achievements to be overlooked. He is considered the best punter in the league and has an average of 48.8 yards per kick over the last three years.

Quite important too is the fact that in the last four seasons, only two of his boots have been blocked and this in face of the number of quick kicks he is called on to make.

For nearly one hour the Giants rehearsed their pass defenses. Special attention was paid to formations designed to guard Don Hutson, the Packers' famed pass-catching end and the gridiron's No. 1 terror. No one escaped heavy duty in that part of the practice.

At the same time up in their exclusive quarters at the swanky Westchester Country Club at Rye, the Packers engaged in a long, strenuous drill. In addition to pre-

What Makes Sammy Throw?

INDIVIDUAL RECORD OF BAUGH SINCE ENTERING NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

Forward Passing					
Attempts	Completed	Yards	Passes	Touchdown	Year
371	81	1157	7	1937	
128	33	853	5	1938	
96	53	518	6	1939	
177	111	1367	12	1940	
233	106	1236	10	1941	
195	133	1524	16	1942	
66	36	435	8	1943	
1056	582	7060	64		

Punting					
No.	Distance	Average	Longest	Year	
26	907	38	65	1938	
35	1796	51.3	85	1940	
30	1462	48.7	75	1941	
37	1725	46.6	74	1942	
14	623	44.5	74	1943	

Giants-Packers

Hein to Start: Giants Must Watch Don Hutson

Mel Hein will replace Bill Piccolo in the Giants' starting eleven for the important Packers' game Sunday at the Polo Grounds, Coach Steve Owen announced. The gridiron's great-

center, Hein is far more experienced than the Buffalo rookie, who has started all previous contests. Owen wanted to gain the benefits of Hein's superior experience and size in the critical early minutes against such powerful and resourceful opponents as the Wisconsin invaders.

With the entire squad in prime physical condition and in high spirits, the Maramen yesterday held another long, brisk practice session. Judging by the nature of the drill, Stout Steve evidently expects Sunday's battle will be won or lost in the air.

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LOWDOWN

Touching Lightly on Big Game, Joe Wood—Football Picks

NAT LOW

The best news in sports we've had in some time. That All-Star game at the Polo Grounds next week will be the real thing—a great football game and a great gathering of democratic folk who believe in equality and democracy.

There is no underestimating the importance of such an event at such a time. It is perhaps the first football game of its kind in the country. There have been many contests between Negro and white teams but none within our memory (which isn't too good by the way) that has had a mixed team of Negro and white aces playing side by side.

As a football team it will not compare with the Chi Bears or the Washington Redskins or perhaps even the Giants, but what little it may lack in actual playing talent (and I'll wager a box of cigars this squad could chase the Dodgers out of Ebbets Field) it will make up for with spirit and drive. Any team which has been created for such a purpose will play better ball.

We remember very vividly the last all-star game sponsored by the same organization in 1941. The game was the best we saw all year long and had the crowd of 23,000 standing on the seats from beginning to end. The Negro squad was beaten but far from disgraced and everyone left the park feeling that they had witnessed something rare and rich in American sports.

Now we have another one—and even better than the first. You'll be there no doubt. You would be very silly to miss it.

Joe Wood, winner of the Daily Worker's Sports Writing Contest, visited the office yesterday for a chat and—only incidentally, of course—his duet to the Marmello-Savio fight at the Garden.

Joe's a Giant fan and you can tell it the moment you look at him. When we shook hands he muttered something under his breath about "bum huns" and then he suddenly smiled—that sneaky smile all Giant fans wear when they say, "Go ahead, son, name a better pitcher than Carl Hubbell, or Christy Mathewson."

After I had gotten over the first shock of his being a Giant fan we then proceeded to exchange notes on old-time baseball stars and related subjects like what kind of a dinner would you like to have and please keep it down to a buck fifty that's all the budget will allow and also a fifteen-cent cigar.

After a while Joe left and said, "Tell your readers that the best team in the country still is the Giant..." And we booted the door and the guy started to wend his weary way.

Imagine! The winner of our contest. A Giant fan. Yoicks!

More Football Picks

For the second consecutive week, last Saturday, we picked every game right on the nose. Four out of four for a perfect percentage. As far as we know we are the only picker to have hit 'em all right.

This week is tougher than all the rest. Whoever made up the schedules pitted our favorite teams against each other. Army, Penn, Navy and Notre Dame.

Therefore, our picks for this week:

Cornell to beat Columbia.

Michigan to trim Illinois.

Southern California to nip California.

And the Washington Redskins to beat the Dodgers.

There you are, all the real, tough, difficult, close, bitterly fought games.

Incidentally, that Big Red team driving through the Ukraine isn't doing so badly, is it? As someone remarked in the elevator the other day, they're using delayed backs, line plunges, lateral passes, spinners, end sweeps—and no fumbles.

Joe Louis is quoted as saying out in Portland, "The leading contender for the heavyweight crown is Star Harvey of New York."

Harvey is a Negro battler who is now in the Army. "He's a much better fighter now than he was before entering the service. He's the best I've seen to date."

Of course, Joe hasn't seen Jimmy Bivins yet.

TONIGHT

at 8:00 P.M.



Hallow'en Steno Frolic

Sponsored by UOPWA Local 16
Dancing-Refreshments-Entertainment
C.A.S. CARR
and His Savoy Ballroom Orchestra
PENT HOUSE
13 Astor Place New York City 3
SUBSCRIPTION 25 CENTS
Proceeds to E.O. Fund, Local 16

Do You Suffer from Headaches, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Neuritis, Arthritis?
Well, We CAN'T Do a Thing About It!
BUT We Can Guarantee You a Swell Time at

FREEDOM FOLLIES

Sat. Nite, Nov. 6
and every Sat. Nite thereafter

Dance to the Music of
FRANKIE NEWTON
and His Cafe Society Orchestra
Plus a Galaxy of Guest Stars
including
PEARL PRIMUS
Sensational Cafe Society
Dance Band
3 Singing Merchant Seamen
Just Back from Sicily
WOODY GUTHRIE
CISCO and JIMMY
IRVING PLAZA
Irving Place at 15th St.
Admission 50c, tax included
Sponsored by
N. Y. State Organizing Committee,
American Youth for Democracy

News Item - Oct. 1943

40,000 Guerrillas
Fight Franco!

For a
FREE SPAIN

"FIESTA"

SAT., NOV. 20

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 25c per line (10 words is a line) in 10 lines. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P.M.

Tonight
Manhattan

ELECTION DANCE, entertainment, folk dancing with Edith Segal, Betty Sanders in international songs and ballads. Free beer and pretzels. Sat. 35c. Saturday, Oct. 31, 8:30 P.M., 301 Second Ave., Communists Club 8th A.D.

THIRTIETH ST. PLAYHOUSE for its second week of interpretive dance cycle, presents "HAWAII" and her group in a set of ancient Hawaiian dances. Here is an opportunity to see these authentic dances and costumes. The American public has rarely had danced to the languorous, sensuous native music of Hawaii. Bob Dorsey will be heard later in music from Porgy and Bess, on his intimate piano. Dancing till late, 53 East 13th St. Admission 50c.

CONCERT, N. Y. Mandolin Symphony Orchestra ensemble. Samuel Frisman, conductor. David Nadlen, talented violinist. Minna Heller, accompanist. Casual program. Sub. Soc. Orchestra Auditorium, 105 E. 14th St., N.Y.C. 9:30 p.m.

MEET MANHATTAN CANDIDATES for City Council at a Symposium. Eugene Connolly, ALP; Hon. Stanley Isaacs, Republican; Benj. J. Davis, Jr., Communist Party; Hon. William A. Carroll, Democrat. Film and entertainment. Admission free. Saturday, October 30th, 8:30 P.M. Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place. Sponsored by Armenian Chapter ALP 12th A.D.

MEET EUGENE P. CONNOLLY, your candidate for City Council at Ye "orchestra-light jambores," a rowdy-dowdy old-time pre-election ball, Saturday, October 30th, 8:30 P.M. at Cornish Arms Hotel, 311 E. 23rd St. (nr. 8th Ave.). Dance to Art Hodes' all-star band. Entertainment by outstanding artists. Subscription 75c. Sponsored by Armenian Chapter ALP 12th A.D.

GENUINE INC. celebrates the acquisition of its new theatre, formerly "Labor Stage". Come join in the christening festivities, and Halloween Party. Feature stars, Ozzie Rose Lee, Chas. Chase, Fred Keating, Betty Garrett, others. Comedy by Jack Albertson, Lou Kleinman, Bernie West and many others. Dancing begins 9 p.m. with Hollywood Dance Band. Also showgirls from "Ziegfeld Follies," "Star and Garter," and casts of other Broadway shows. Genuine Theatre, 106 W. 30th St. Admission 50c. (Here is where we will present our forthcoming Political Cabaret in November.)

HALLOWEEN PARTY. Benefit service-men. Entertainment galore. Folk dancing. Home-made refreshments. Adm. 40c. 220 West 20th St. (cor. Broadway) 8:30 p.m. Auspices: Women's Club 872.

Tonight
Brooklyn

CONCERT this Saturday at J.C.H. Bay Parkway & 78th St., B'klyn for the benefit of the National War Fund. The Band Beach Chorus with L. Low, famous conductor, will be there. Also Ben Tsemach, noted dancer. Arranged by Victor. Tickets 50c. United Com. Bv. 140.

HALLOWEEN EVE DANCE, this Saturday, October 31st, 8:30 P.M., at the Brooklyn Palace, Rockaway Ave. near Fulton St. Admission \$1.10 incl. tax. Doors open 9 P.M.

SPEED HALLOWEEN WIT celebrating new clubrooms, honoring Councilman Cachelone. Entertainment, square dancing, refreshments. Saturday evening, October 30th, 1943, 3170 Convent Island Ave. Admission 50c.

HALLOWEEN PARTY. Meet the candidates, refreshments and music. 711 Stone Ave. B'klyn. 8:30 p.m. Subscription 30c. American Labor Party, 2nd A. D.

TOMORROW
(Manhattan)

SCHOOL FOR DEMOCRACY Sunday 10:30 A.M. Speaker: Dr. Ambrogio Dohini on "The Social and Economic Background of Present Day Italy." Group singing and tone dancing led by Edith Segal. Social dancing, refreshments. 13 Astor Place, N.Y. Tickets 50c. Admission 50c.

COME! HEAR! EUGENE GORDON expose the forces behind the attack at Hillburn and Dorchester. Sunday, October 31, at 8:30 P.M., 301 Second Ave. Eastside Club, Communist Party, 8th A.D. Man.

SENATOR CARLIN, Daily Worker Editor, will discuss "The Labor Movement in N.Y." Related details Boston interview with Governor Llewellyn. Sparsus Hall, 269 West 25th St., cor. 8th Ave. October 31st at 4 p.m. Chelsea Club Sunday Forum.

COMING
SCHOOL FOR DEMOCRACY 2nd Anniversary Dance, November 13th. Stars of stage and nightclub. Cash Marcus band performing. Studio, 13 Astor Place, N.Y. Admission \$1.10 at door. 50c in advance at School office. Save the date!

SCHOOL REGISTRATION

SOCIAL DANCING taught by experts. Private lessons 12-10 P.M. daily. Marion, 3 E. 21st St., cor. Broadway.

ELSA FRIED, modern dance classes for beginners, intermediate, advanced. 84 E. 11th St. OR. 7-1684.

Philadelphia, Pa.
MEET THE WIN-THE-WAR CANDIDATES. Julius C. Abernethy at Commodore Hotel, 313 South Street. Saturday, October 30th. Dancing, entertainment. Auspices: 34 Ward Committees.

State CIO Backs World Labor Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

President Roosevelt and the State Department to ask the government's of Spain and Argentina to stop acting as "allies of Hitler."

Earlier the convention heard talks by Maj. Gen. A. Terry of the Army's Second Service Command; Rear Admiral Clark Woodward; Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, regional War Manpower Commission director; Haakon Lie, secretary of the Norwegian Confederation of Labor and many others. In fact, so crowded was the agenda with speakers that discussions by delegates did not begin until 5:20 P.M.

In the discussion on Allied Labor union, Rubinstein was repeatedly interrupted by boos as he repeated anti-Soviet slanders of the Woll-Hutcheon-Dubinsky type. He pretended not to understand why reference was made to Murray in the resolution.

"To say that Russian trade unions are not free is an insult to the intelligence of President Murray and the whole of the CIO which demands unity with Soviet labor," Potash told the convention. "It is an insult to the intelligence of the Railroad Brotherhoods, Latin American labor, the British Trade Union Congress, and Canadians and Australian labor. It is an insult to the entire labor movement of the world except for Matthew Woll and Bill Hutcheon."

Only a free people could fight as the Russians fight, Potash declared. He asserted that the strongest basis for speedy victory and lasting post-war peace would be allied labor unity.

Hardman declared that it is "about time that we cease burying our heads in the sand and it is time now to say that we will get together with anyone everywhere on the basis of fighting the Axis." A small chorus of "no" votes was completely drowned out by an overwhelming roar from the convention for the resolution.

Catalanotti himself spoke for the Free Labor Council, assailing Luigi Antonini, International Ladies' Garment Workers' dispatcher,

by name, and condemning his collaboration with Generezo Pope, ex-supporter of Mussolini.

"Now Antonini calls us fellow-travelers and Communists," Catalanotti shouted. "He didn't call that before 19 years we worked together. Well and good. Rather than work with notorious fascists, I like to be a Communist."

A delegate from the Paper, Toy and Novelty Workers' Union, tried to get the resolution referred back to the Resolutions Committee but the convention voted that down.

Earlier, Louis Hollander, State CIO president, issued a call to New York's million CIO members to stand "solidly and completely behind President Roosevelt." His call, embodied also in a comprehensive legislative program which will be brought before the delegates later, foreshadowed endorsement for the President for a fourth term.

Despite this and despite overwhelming pro-Roosevelt sentiment here, a large number are invited guest speakers and Lieut. Gen. William Haskell, whose candidacy for Lieut. Gov. state CIO officials have endorsed, was only invited to speak yesterday after an executive board meeting. It is not yet known whether he will be able to come.

Gov. Dewey is due to address the meeting tomorrow and majority leader Irving M. Ives, Republican Assemblyman, spoke today. Assemblyman Oswald Heck of Schenectady, another Republican, is also slated to speak. However, Sidney Hillman, chairman of the CIO National Political Action Committee, is also scheduled to speak tomorrow.

The same legislative report that gives unqualified endorsement to the President opens with a pro-second term declaration but up to now there has been no other direct reference to offensive action in Western Europe. The report also reaffirms labor's no-strike pledge, calls for allied labor unity and among all sections of labor at home, demands action against racial discrimination and for abolition of the poll tax. A 24-point state legislative program is attached.

150,000 Strike in Argentina

(Continued from Page 1)

of the National Railways Union. Large numbers of NRU members are striking against government intervention into their union by Leopoldo Lugones and Martinez Zuveria.

Writing under the pseudonym of Hugo West, Zuveria, a member of President Pedro Pablo Kuczynski's cabinet, authored anti-Semitic pamphlets translated from the German by the Reich's State Publishing House. He also inspired this week's editorial in the unofficial "Cahido," which stated: "Roosevelt's officious defense of the Jews does not frighten us."

CROWDS DEMONSTRATE

Huge crowds appeared down main Buenos Aires streets this week, shouting "Long Live Democracy" under the watchful eye of soldiers and police. The entire Buenos Aires police force of 23,000 was called out for special duty, while an unknown number of troops were held in readiness in their barracks.

Appeal for Big Communist Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

meetings. Therefore, every available man-hour of work MUST be put in for

—canvassing
—telephoning and writing relatives and friends
—mailings.

Report to your nearest Communist Party Assembly District club this afternoon, tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock and Monday evening. On Election Day every member and friend who can take the day off should do so. Getting out and securing the vote on Election Day is all-important.

Success depends on each individual Party member and supporter. This means you!
NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE, COMMUNIST PARTY
ISRAEL AMTER, Chairman,
GILBERT GREEN, Secretary.

FDR Calls Moscow Parley Big Success

(Continued from Page 1)

nations in keeping the peace. He replied that he was always convinced of this, and that the conference strengthened and confirmed his belief. The President declared that the conference refuted the sceptics who said that the conference would agree to disagree and meet in an atmosphere of lots of suspicion.

For the friendly spirit of the conference, the President paid tribute to Secretary of State Cordell Hull and said that the Russian and British conferees deserve equal credit.

Repeatedly the President emphasized that the conferees had been dealing with the big things, with objectives and policies. And in this connection he vigorously slapped down those who demanded that the conference concern itself with the details of boundaries. The President said that somebody came in to see him the other day and demanded he insist on dotting all the T's and crossing all the I's in regards to all sorts of things.

He described his visitor as asking what he was going to do about such and such a thing, what he was going to do about such and such a five kilometers square somewhere in the World.

The President described this as dotting the T's and crossing the I's.

The President said each of the three powers came to Moscow with something called an agenda, but he asked what would have been the good of the conference if the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain insisted on their agenda.

It is quite possible that you might get a good idea from someone else the President said.

And possibly the other fellow might be persuaded by your suggestions.

The President said that people lost sight of the first main practical point at the present time which is to sit around a table and see if we can't agree on swapping various kinds of language.



Elect Levy

GOVERNOR DEWEY'S attempt to make the Aurelio scandal the chief issue before the electorate should convince all those who understand the real significance of the elections that Aurelio must be defeated and Matthew M. Levy elected to the Supreme Court bench.

Governor Dewey could have had eliminated the Aurelio issue, and Aurelio himself, from the campaign by simply summoning the legislature to remove the ex-magistrate from the ballot.

Dewey didn't do this because he wants Aurelio elected to the Supreme Court bench. This would enable him to step in later, remove Aurelio and carry the corruption issue into the 1944 election campaign where Dewey would once again use it to obscure the real content of the elections, the struggle between the forces that support the nation's war policies and the Hoover-Dewey forces that oppose those policies.

Failure of the Governor to take the steps that were within his power to remove Aurelio from the ballot exposes the hypocrisy of his attack on the Democrats. The fact is that the G.O.P. also nominated Aurelio.

The Republicans know that they cannot hope to elect their candidate against Aurelio. Knowing this, they are still directing their main fire against the man who can defeat him, Matthew M. Levy. It is clear that they do not want Aurelio licked.

The people of New York are certainly fed up with the tie-up between politicians and the underworld. They want Aurelio out. They can get him out, and at the same time defeat the attempt of the Hooverites to make political capital of corruption by actively fighting for Levy's election.

By voting a straight American Labor Party ticket for all candidates on the voting machine (Row C on the machine), Manhattan and Bronx voters can help elect Levy, as well as the President's candidate for Lt. Governor, William N. Haskell; and Manhattan voters can elect City Judge Rivers.

Vote Row C on the machine, then get your paper ballot for City Council and mark it according to our recommendations.

The Three Tories

HERBERT HOOVER, Senator Richard B. Russell and Virgil Jordan (chairman of the National Industrial Conference Board) spoke on the same day at separate gatherings, but they spoke with the same voice.

Hoover talked vaguely about United Nations collaboration but came out flatly against any alliances. He laid down the "ideological" line for the struggle against Anglo-Soviet-American cooperation in stressing "nationalism" as the prime factor of foreign policy. Under all his verbiage is the hard core of America Firstism, the platform of the American (\$) Century.

Senator Russell's on-the-record speech before the Senate turns out to be no different than what was reported about his off-the-record remarks. He wants the United States to take bases all over the globe and to initiate now a stiff struggle for unilateral economic advantages in the post-war.

Virgil Jordan said in effect that if the kind of imperialist advantages sought by Hoover and Russell are not forthcoming the war is no longer worth fighting. According to him, the war is already lost. Prior to June, 1941, Jordan supported the war and expressed most clearly the imperialist and

LET'S HELP NATIONAL WAR FUND.

U.S. Policy at Moscow Parley

By William Z. Foster

In estimating the possibilities for the emergence of a solid unity among Great Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union from the Moscow conference of foreign



WM. Z. FOSTER

ministers, as a preliminary to the later conference of President Roosevelt, Marshal Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill, American commentators almost unanimously consider the Russians as

the problem to be concerned about. If Stalin will but act reasonable then everything will be all right, they argue.

Actually, however, so far as the public knows, the Russians have proposed nothing that we could not profitably adopt. For dangers to unity our commentators would do well to look a bit closer to home. The biggest danger at Moscow is the influence of the powerful defeatist bloc in the United States, typified by such names as Hoover, Taft, Hearst, Landon, Vandenberg, etc. If this bloc is able to exert any decisive effort upon our government's Moscow policies, then indeed there will be cause for alarm. The extent to which unity is achieved with Moscow will be directly in proportion to the extent to which our delegation disregards the policies of our American defeatists, who notoriously, have long exerted a detrimental influence upon our government's course.

Take, for example, the matter of an Anglo-American second front in western Europe. This is a victory question of the first magnitude, and the Russians if we may judge from the news dispatches, were correct in placing it at the head of the foreign ministers' conference agenda.

Up until the present our government, like the British, under strong defeatist pressure, has been stalling along on this vital issue, while the Red Army goes ahead bearing the main burden of winning the war. But now, at Moscow, obviously we must talk turkey. With Hitler's army reeling under the blows of the Red Army and with our men and armaments piled sky high, so to speak, in the British Isles, there is no possible excuse for further delay in crossing the English Channel. Disregarding the pressure of American defeatists, our delegation should give the U.S.S.R. a definite date, and an early one at that, for launching the second front. This action upon our part, which we are duty-bound to take, would of itself fully insure a resounding success for the Moscow conference.

A grab-all, imperialist policy can have the effect only of prolonging the war for many years, of destroying the prospect for a durable peace and of preparing the ground for even more devastating conflicts. The American people reject it flatly and support fully the policy of strengthening the Anglo-Soviet-American Coalition.

Then there is the question of American meddling with the western borders of the Soviet Union.

INSOLENT POSITION

Then there is the question of American meddling with the western borders of the Soviet Union.

The realities of this dangerous situation are quite simple. Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, White Russia and Bessarabia are, historically, all parts of the U.S.S.R. They were forcibly torn away by the treaty makers of Versailles, who wanted to create a cordon sanitaire of hostile states along the west borders of the U.S.S.R. Moreover, the peoples of these countries have recently voted overwhelmingly for incorporation into the U.S.S.R. But our strident defeatists ignore all this history and these facts. They want to repeat the cordon sanitaire policy of Versailles by isolating the U.S.S.R. behind a row of antagonistic states.

The insolence of their position can be realized when we think of how Americans would feel if a big portion of our Atlantic coast had been stolen from us, if another country were now making it a special point of policy to keep us from getting back our lost lands and peoples. Imagine our national indignation in such a case. The Russians were quite right, in press reports are to be believed, in ruling out any discussion of their rightful western borders. Once and for all, we must abandon the reactionary policy of trying to isolate the U.S.S.R. from the rest of the world.

We must concede that country its legitimate borders, especially inasmuch as the United States and Great Britain, all over the world, are freely helping themselves to such strategic points as they deem necessary to their national defense.

A third thing that we should make perfectly clear in the conference is that, in accordance with accepted United Nations strategy, the United States intends to concentrate its main blows against the chief enemy, Nazi Germany. It is to be hoped that our delegation is setting its face like flint against the brazen attempt of American defeatists to force the U.S.S.R. into war against Japan under the pretext of granting us the use of Siberian air bases. It would seem that the U.S.S.R., in carrying the main burden of the struggle against Nazi Germany, is doing her full share in this war, and more, without also being expected to take on the chief job of locking Japan as well, which is what the defeatists want her to do.

The demand by the defeatists for the Siberian bases is a maneuver to shift pressure away from Nazi Germany and to weaken the USSR. No move more valuable to Hitler in a military way could be thought up than to provoke an armed clash between the USSR and Japan in the Far East, and there should not be even the faintest suggestion of this pro-Hitler plan in our Moscow proposals.

A fourth point of major proportions in our policies to the joint conference should be to give a positive assurance that the United States is prepared to do its full share in maintaining the post-war peace by entering into a full-fledged

collective security and reconstruction arrangement with the rest of the United Nations. The fact that our Government, because of strong defeatist sentiment in the Senate and elsewhere, has not yet spoken out clearly to this effect is one of the greatest obstacles in the path of the Moscow negotiations. What is urgently needed in order to allay world alarm as to the future course of the United States in this respect, is not the weasel-worded Connally resolution, which is quite to the taste of the isolationist-defeatists, but a forthright declaration for full post-war collaboration with the United Nations. This declaration our delegation should make and then depend upon the American people to back it up.

VICTORY POLICY

Under the general head of promoting United Nations unity, there are a number of additional matters that we should also clean up. For one thing, we should put an end to the outrage of our coddling fascist Spain and Finland, two countries which are waging open war against our ally, the USSR.

We should also stop our State Department from playing about with fascist-minded reactionaries in various other parts of Europe. To sound a real note of democracy in our foreign policies would be a real contribution towards achieving a common understanding of the three great powers.

The two joint conferences, the present one of the foreign ministers in Moscow and the projected one of the government heads, are of incalculable importance for the winning of the war and the organization of the peace. Their failure would be a monumental disaster to humanity. In bringing them to success, by the development of a genuine coalition military policy and by laying the basis for post-war collective security, the United States bears a very heavy responsibility. Our country cannot fulfill this responsibility if it allows its military and diplomatic programs at Moscow to be determined or even to be seriously influenced by the clamors of American defeatists. This is a moment when to hearken to the Soviet-baiters could be tragically disastrous. The conferences institute a supreme test for the Roosevelt Administration. Relying upon the masses of the American people, it must categorically reject the military sabotage of fascist coddling policies of the Hearsts, Tafts, Landon and the like and at the Moscow conferences go all-out for full military cooperation among the Allies and for active post-war collaboration with the democratic peoples of Europe.

Organized labor in this country, as well as in Great Britain, also bears a grave responsibility to help see to it that the line of our Government in the future conferences holds true to a victory policy in the war and a democratic policy for the post-war.

Change the World

By MIKE GOLD

THE other night on the radio I happened to tune in on a mean, hypocritical voice that belonged to Senator Pass-the-Biscuits Pappy O'Daniel.

Whelped by the marriage of poll-tax Texas low-down Martin Dies, he has more of the brass of a cheap patent medicine pitchman than any brains and dignity of an American legislator.

Now this biscuit-passing demagogue was whining with all the rhinestone pathos of a phony against a thing called "bureaucracy."

This "bureaucracy" has become the whipping boy and scapegoat of the American reactionaries and fascists.

The fascist priest Coughlin, as I remember it, was an originator of this semantic device of attacking "bureaucracy."

The NAM fascists, Nazi bundists and Christian Fronters all nailed the slogan to the mast right under their pirate flag of American fascism.

WHY did they suddenly grow so indignant about "bureaucracy"? Was it not a fundamental of their own utopia? In fascist Italy and Nazi Germany a state machine had swallowed up the people. The state apparatus was overloaded there with unskilled, stupid bullies incapable of anything but torture and murder. Jobs were created for them though they had no function.

The workers and peasants were mulcted and starved to pay heavy taxes to support vast armies of such parasites.

But this Nazi bureaucracy was not what "Biscuits" O'Daniel and the Coughlinites meant.

Never once have you heard them warn the nation against the dangers of a Nazi state machine. What they are sneaking upon with their poisoned daggers is not bureaucracy, but democracy.

The time is not yet opportune for open treason against the republic of Jefferson, Lincoln and Roosevelt. So the Republic is brought into contempt under another name.

HEAVENS knows there is always the danger of our America drowning in a flood of rotten bureaucracy in Washington.

But it is a disease that a healthy nation can always cure. I remember in 1930 in Moscow seeing processions of workers shouting slogans, and marching with brass bands and banners in a nationwide campaign.

Red tape had snarled mediocre minds in administrative jobs but the healthy Russian people went after the parasites.

The condition was allayed, as the efficient war against the Nazi invader well testifies.

A GREAT, rugged, square-shooting people like our own Americans can also cast out its own bureaucratic parasites as capably as the Russians.

But the O'Danields and Coughlins never attack the true and dangerous bureaucracy.

No, they smear such vital organs of a militant democracy as the Farm Security Administration, the Office of Price Administration, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the National Youth Administration.

Everything in government that is a shield of the common man and protects his daily living against predatory monopolies, black markets, fake advertising and all such powerful special interests is labeled as "bureaucracy" and "Communist."

It is a neat trick. It may confuse some simple people. But the world is not based on words but on realities. And the truth about O'Daniel and his ilk must become as clear as the facts about Fritz Kuhn or Coughlin.

5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

OCTOBER 30, 1938

WASHINGTON.—President Roosevelt will meet with railway management and labor tomorrow in an effort to iron out differences arising out of the carriers' demand for a 15 per cent wage slash and the union's refusal to accept a pay cut for their 960,000 members.

A unanimous report by a presidential emergency fact-finding board that the carriers should not press their demand for a 15 per cent wage cut set the stage for Mr. Roosevelt's conference with President John J. Pelley of the Association of American Railroad and Chairman George M. Harrison of the Railway Labor Executives Association.

NEW YORK.—Congressman John J. O'Connor yesterday addressed an anti-Semitic rally where plans were laid for the fusion of all anti-Semitic and red-baiting groups masquerading under patriotic names. Appearing with O'Connor was Fritz Kuhn, Nazi bund leader.

MAKE EVERY PAY DAY BOND DAY

Daily Worker

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1943

Letters From Our Readers

Here It Is

Bronx, N. Y.
Editor, Daily Worker:

On page four, column five of today's issue of your splendid paper I came across an article, titled Mike Quill No. 1 Choice of UOPWA. That's all well and good—but don't you think the members of the Nathan Hale American Youth For Democracy Club ought to get honorable mention for breaking their backs for Quill? We've walked from door to door, rung thousands of bells, gotten doors slammed in our faces, been insulted left and right, gotten scratched by neighbors' kittens, been bitten by hounds—"Just for good ole Mikey" and you won't even mention us in your column.

It's about time the people wake up and take notice of the Youth of America and you can show them our merit by telling them of our interest in the government. Our campaign for Quill proves that we're worthy of your thanks, at least.

So, when I pick up the "Daily" in the near future I hope to be pleasantly surprised by reading my letter in "Letter to the Editor" column.

HONEY MORGAN
Representative of Nathan Hale Club.

P. S. I read your paper daily and find it "tops." Your drama critic

did a fine job on Othello. I saw it and found my opinion coinciding with his. Robeson is a wonderful guy.

German Social Democracy
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:
It is my opinion that the Daily Worker should begin a historical survey of the activity of the Social Democrats in every country, with particular emphasis on the nastiest of all—the Social Democratic Party of Germany.

The only Social Democratic president of Germany, Ebert, conspired with the Generals and Junkers who used Social Democracy as a cover for establishing their own power and for preparing the German nation for world conquest.

If permitted, they will permit the same maneuver again.

J. JOSEPHSON.

When!

Hempstead, L. I.
Editor, Daily Worker:
Let's make The Worker a closer relative of the Daily Worker.

Issue The Worker twice a week instead of once; Wednesday and Saturday (adjust rates accordingly). A special inducement to new subscribers: 1 month free (4 Workers) for each one, year \$2 sub, or two

weeks (2 Workers) for each new \$1 sub.

Keep a more personal contact with the subscribers; at least send them a post-card or letter acknowledging the receipt of their sub.

Have county meetings of "Worker" canvassers and builders at least twice a year (a) notify them to prepare reports; (b) to prepare plans and suggestions to improve the circulation.

The slogan is: "Keep 'em Reading!" The Worker and the Daily Worker.

Short-changing the Women
Bronx, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

As a steady reader of The Worker, and one who helps build the circulation among other women, I wish to register a strong protest against the short Woman's Page in yesterday's paper. We wish to reach more women, housewives, trade unionists, voters, all who are now especially

country. And we can influence them with the two pages in The Worker. Instead of cutting down I would suggest you give us another page or two to discuss our vital problems. DOROTHY MARTIN, C. P., 6th A. D.

Bind Up the Wounds

IF YOU had a chance to bind up the wounds of a bleeding American boy on the Trigno or on Treasury Island, would you not gladly lend such a helping hand?

If you could clothe the families of some of the gallant immortals of Stalingrad and Melitopol, would you not eagerly rush forward to be of devoted service?

Such fine things you can do, and much more, through the current National War Fund drive. We of America's home front have been accorded a rare privilege in being asked to raise the \$125,000,000 set for the national goal. All America invested with a glad heart in the Third War Loan. In the same spirit of patriotism and affection our people can be expected to give until it hurts in the present fund campaign.

Through your gift to the National War Fund you help 26 war-related agencies with one contribution. The United Service Organizations, Russian War Relief, Chinese War Relief and other like relief groups are to be the beneficiaries of the amount raised.

Although the campaign has been in progress formally since Oct. 1, the real canvassing is about to be carried through in real earnest. Our readers, we are satisfied, will more than do their share. We urge them to give generously and to obtain the full cooperation of their friends and shopmates in this splendid cause. If that is done, then we will have performed one more duty to our boys and our gallant allies—and will have assured complete success for the fund drive at its conclusion on Pearl Harbor Day.